16. Proceedings of Chief Commissioner of Mysore

- March 1874

PART I.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1874.

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From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Toomkoor District, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 408, J., dated Toomkoor, 15th February 1874.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, dated 26th January 1874, and, with reference thereto, to submit the explanations called for.

2. Very soon after my arrival at Toomkoor, I felt convinced that an attempt was being made to spoil the case, and the steps I took to counteract this are on record.

3. As soon as the Police Inspector from Bangalore arrived, I found that if any thing could be done at so late a stage of the enquiry he would do it, and I then availed myself of the leave which I had obtained on urgent private affairs, but, before doing so, I took such steps as I thought would ensure every thing being conducted satisfactorily during my absence.

4. The Sessions Judge, I think, was satisfied that the prisoners' confessions were made voluntarily, and it appears to me from his judgment that had the medical evidence been more conclusive, and had the approver not altered his previous statement (a strange thing in itself considering the risk he ran) the probability is that a conviction would have followed if not in the case of all the prisoners, of some of them.

5. On my return to Toomkoor from leave, I found the enquiry all but over, and the case about to be committed. I blame myself for not having at this stage gone over the whole enquiry myself, which, as it appears from the results obtained at the trial, would have been of material importance.

6. I would beg the Chief Commissioner to peruse the records of the case, and I trust that he will be satisfied that I did every thing I considered advisable to bring the crime to light.

7. The word "chaff" inadvertently escaped me while under cross examination, and I felt at once that it was objectionable. I meant that the words "Big man" and a passage in the letter were written ironically.

No. 6606—Judl. 152, dated Bangalore, 4th March 1874.

Order thereon.—With reference to the above explanation, the Offg. Chief Commissioner regrets that he is compelled to record his strong disapproval of Major Mottet's extremely injudicious and timid action in the late Toomkoor murder case. Unquestionably he should at once have taken up such an important case himself instead of leaving it in the hands of an Amildar and certain Police Officers whom he distrusted. To assist him, he applied for and obtained special Police aid, and he should then have performed himself the Magisterial duties connected with the case. Major Mottet's Police orders too were weak and not calculated to guide or assure his subordinates. It is not a little due to the Deputy Commissioner's action that so discreditable a failure of justice has occurred, the case being one in which prompt and judicious action on the part of the District Magistrate would assuredly have led to very different results.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 16th March 1874.

From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Foreign Department, Judicial, No. 29 J., dated Fort William, 4th February 1874.

In acknowledging receipt of your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 3846—J. 116, dated 14th October last, I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council to return in an amended form, the Lunatic Asylum Rules for Mysore, from which you will perceive that Rules 8 and 10 of the Draft Rules have been omitted, and that definite provision has been made for—

A. the detention of lunatics and recapture of those who may escape: Section 13 of Act XXX of 1858;

B. release of lunatics on security of friends: Section 10, Act XXXVI of 1858;

C. cases in which Government are to pay expenses, and in which cases expenses may be recovered from the estate: Sections 14 and 15, Act XXXVI of 1858.

2. I am to enquire whether any objections exist to the above modifications.

Draft of Rules for the Reception and Detention of Lunatics in Asylums in the Province of Mysore.

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for the reception and detention of lunatics in asylums established for that purpose in the Mysore Province, the following rules having the force of law will come into, and be in, force in the said Province on and after the first day of April 1874.

1. The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Government of India, establish asylums for the reception and detention of lunatics at such places within the limits of the said Province as he thinks proper.

Establishment of Lunatic Asylums.

2. The management of every lunatic asylum and the care and custody of its inmates shall be regulated according to such rules as may from time to time be sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner. The Chief Commissioner shall appoint for every asylum not less than three visitors, one of whom at least shall be a Medical Officer. Every asylum shall be under the charge of a Medical Officer.

Rules for the management of such Asylums.

3. Every officer in charge of a Police Station shall apprehend and send to a Magistrate, all persons found wandering at large within his jurisdiction who are deemed to be lunatics, and by reason of their lunacy are considered to be dangerous or incapable of taking care of themselves. Whenever any such person as aforesaid is brought before the Magistrate, and the Magistrate is satisfied, after inspecting such person and making any necessary enquiry, that he is a fit person to be detained in a lunatic asylum under care and treatment, he shall forward him, having detained him only so long as may be necessary for the purpose of enquiry, to a lunatic asylum, together with an order in the accompanying Form No. I, and a statement of such of the particulars mentioned in the first ten columns of the accompanying Form No. II, as may have been elicited in the course of the enquiry. Provided that instead of sending such person to the lunatic asylum, the Magistrate may make him over to the care of a friend or relative who undertakes in writing to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that he shall be taken proper care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to others.

Magistrates to send wandering Lunatics to the Asylum.

4. If it appear to a Magistrate on the report of a Police Officer, or the information of any other person, that any person within the limits of his jurisdiction deemed to be a lunatic, is not under proper care and control, or is cruelly treated, or neglected by any relative, or other person having the charge of him, the Magistrate may send for the supposed lunatic, and summon such relative or other person as has or ought to have the charge of him; and if such relative or other person be legally bound to maintain the supposed lunatic, the Magistrate may make an order for such lunatic being properly cared for and treated; and, if such relative or other person wilfully neglects to comply with the said order, may commit him to jail for a period not exceeding one month. If there be no person legally bound to maintain the supposed lunatic, or if the Magistrate think fit so to do, he may proceed as prescribed in the last preceding section, and upon being satisfied in manner aforesaid that the person deemed to be a lunatic is a lunatic, and a proper person to be detained under care and treatment, may make an order for his reception into the lunatic asylum. It shall be the duty of every Police Officer to report to the Magistrate every such case of neglect or cruel treatment as aforesaid which may come to his knowledge.

Magistrates to send neglected Lunatics to the Asylum, &c.

5. Whenever under Sections III and IV, a person deemed to be a lunatic is brought before a Magistrate who holds his court at a place where no lunatic asylum is established, such Magistrate may direct his detention in the nearest jail, pending the result of the enquiry required to be made under these rules, and of

Where no Asylum is established, Lunatics to be detained in jails pending enquiry.

observations by a Medical Officer, and he shall, before sending such person to a lunatic asylum, take some medical evidence to shew that such person is a lunatic, and a fit person to be kept in a lunatic asylum under care and treatment.

Magistrates may make an order for recovery of maintenance of Lunatic.

6. Any Magistrate sending a lunatic to an asylum under the third or fourth of these rules may, if it appear to him, upon enquiry, that such lunatic has property applicable to his maintenance and more than sufficient to maintain his family, or that any person is legally bound to maintain and has the means of maintaining such lunatic, make an order for the recovery of the charges of the lodging, maintenance, clothing, medicine and care of such lunatic while detained in the asylum out of such property or from such person. Such order shall be enforced in the same manner as a decree of a Civil Court passed in respect of the property or person therein mentioned.

Persons sent by Magistrates to be received into the Asylum.

7. The Medical Officer in charge of the lunatic asylum shall, on such person as aforesaid being sent to him under the third and fourth of these rules, cause all particulars concerning him, as far as they may be ascertainable, to be entered in a register to be kept in Form 2 hereto annexed, and shall also record in column 14 of the said register his own opinion whether such person is a lunatic and a fit person to be received and detained in the lunatic asylum. If such Medical Officer's opinion should be that such person as aforesaid is not a lunatic and a fit person to be detained in a lunatic asylum, he shall forthwith send an extract from the register to the Magistrate, whose duty it shall then be to direct his discharge either immediately or upon the order of the official visitors at their next meeting as provided for in Rule 11.

Civil Courts may send Lunatics to the Asylum.

8. The Medical Officer in charge of a lunatic asylum shall receive and detain under proper care and treatment, any person deemed to be a lunatic sent together with an application in Form II by any Civil Court adjudicating regarding the guardianship of such person under the "Rules relative to the custody "and guardianship of minors, lunatics, idiots, &c.," dated 25th April 1872. The particulars concerning such person shall thereupon be entered in the register in Form No II.

Expenses of Lunatics received under orders of Civil Courts.

9. The Civil Court acting under Rule 7 shall make such arrangement as it may consider proper for the payment to the Medical Officer in charge of the lunatic asylum of the expenses of the lunatic received into the asylum under its orders, or may, if it considers it proper, order that such lunatic shall be treated and cared for in the asylum at the cost of the Government.

Discharge of Lunatic on an undertaking by his friends to look after him.

10. When any relation or friend of a lunatic detained in an asylum under any of the foregoing rules is desirous that such lunatic be delivered over to his care and custody, he may apply to the Court or Magistrate under whose order such lunatic is detained, and it shall be in the discretion of such Court or Magistrate, after communication with the Medical Officer in charge of the asylum, and upon an undertaking in writing by the applicant that the lunatic shall be properly taken care of and prevented from doing injury to himself or others, to direct that such lunatic be discharged from the asylum and made over to the care of the applicant.

Discharge of Lunatics under orders of the official visitors

11. Two or more of the official visitors, one of whom shall be a Medical Officer, shall meet and see, and as far as possible examine the inmates of the lunatic asylum once at least in every month. They may, by an order under their hands, direct the discharge of any person detained under any of the foregoing rules. Notice of such order shall immediately be sent to the Magistrate or Court under whose orders or upon whose application the lunatic may have been received. The official visitors shall enter in a book to be kept for that purpose, any remarks which they may deem proper to make in regard to the management and condition of the asylum and its inmates. This book shall be forwarded on 31st December of each year for the inspection of the Judicial Commissioner.

Removal of Lunatic Convicts into Asylums.

12. The Judicial Commissioner, on being satisfied that any convict imprisoned in any jail is a lunatic, may direct his removal to any lunatic asylum established within the Mysore Province to be kept there under treatment. The time during which such prisoner is so confined in the lunatic asylum shall be reckoned as part of the term of his imprisonment. When it appears to the Judicial Commissioner that such prisoner has become of sound mind, he shall remand the prisoner to the prison from which he was removed, if then still liable to be kept in custody; or, if not, shall order him to be discharged

13. Any person detained in a lunatic asylum under these rules, and escaping therefrom, may be retaken by any officer of such asylum or by any Police Officer, and may be conveyed to such asylum and received and detained therein.

Definitions of "Lunatic," "Magistrate."

14. The word "Lunatic" as used in these rules, means and includes every person of unsound mind, and every person being an idiot. The word "Magistrate" means any Magistrate of the District, or any Magistrate of a division of a District, or any First Class Magistrate, and includes his successor or predecessor in office.

Saving of the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, Chapter XXXI.

15. Nothing contained in these rules shall be taken to affect the provisions of Chapter 31 of Act X of 1872, (the Code of Criminal Procedure).

No. I.

To

The Officer in charge of the Lunatic Asylum at—

Whereas (here enter the name, previous occupation, place of residence, probable age and caste of the lunatic) appears upon due enquiry made by me to be a proper person to be kept in a lunatic asylum under care and treatment, this is to direct that under Section*————— of the rules for the reception and detention of lunatics in asylums, the said (name of the lunatic) be received into the lunatic asylum at————there to be kept under safe custody and proper care and treatment until discharged therefrom in due course of law.

*Section III or IV as the case may be.

No. II.

Register of Persons received in the Lunatic Asylum at—

Number.	Name of patient in full.	Sex and age, whether married, single or widowed.	Condition of life and previous occupation, and also the religious persuasion as far as known.	Previous place of abode.	Whether this is the first attack and age, if known on first attack.	When and where previously under care and treatment.	Whether subject to epilepsy, suicidal, or dangerous to others, &c.	Duration of attack and supposed cause.	Whether any member of patient's family has been, or is affected with insanity.	Date of admission into the asylum.	Particulars and dates of the authority for admission, *i. e.* of order of any Magistrate, or application of Civil Courts, and Section of the Rules under which admitted.	Opinion of the Medical Officer in charge of the Lunatic Asylum on admission of the patient.	How disposed of, and date.	At whose cost the patient was maintained while in the asylum.	Remarks.
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Note.—The application by Civil Courts, and the Register in the Asylum must contain the above particulars as far as possible.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 16th March 1874.

Ordered, that the following letter, No. 6829—J. 189, dated 16th March 1874, be addressed to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

General No. 6829.
189, J.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, 16*th March* 1874.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA

"Judicial."

Sir,

Adverting to your Under-Secretary's letter, dated 4th February 1874, No. 29, J, returning in an amended form the Lunatic Asylum Rules for this Province, and requesting to be informed whether any objection exists to the rules being passed in the amended form, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to submit the following remarks for the consideration of His Excellency in Council.

2. The rules as amended add provisions—

(1.) for the detention of lunatics, and the re-capture of such as might escape;

(2.) for the release of lunatics on the security of friends;

(3.) for the payment of the expenses of maintenance and treatment by Government, or the recovery of these expenses from the lunatic's estate.

As to the expediency of these provisions, the Chief Commissioner fully concurs.

3. The Rules omitted, *viz.*, Rules 8 and 10 provided—

(1) for the reception of lunatics into an asylum by the Medical Officer in charge on the application of the relatives, friends or guardians of such lunatics, and—

(2.) for the recovery of the expenses of maintenance and treatment of lunatics so received.

The Chief Commissioner regrets that the Government of India have not approved the retention of these rules. He thinks that every facility should be offered to persons applying to be allowed to bring their friends to asylums for treatment. Experience has shewn that even slight obstacles are sufficient to deter such applicants, and that they do not care to take the trouble or to incur the expense of going before a Magistrate and stating the circumstances under which the benefits of an asylum are desired. The Rules 4 and 8 (of the amended rules) recognize the principle that lunatics other than such as by reason of their lunacy are considered dangerous, may still be admitted to an asylum. The Medical Officer in charge of the asylum is a qualified judge of what constitutes lunacy, while any abuse of the discretion which Rule 8 would vest in him

would be checked by the official visitors. The Chief Commissioner would therefore suggest that Rules 8 and 10 of the original rules should be allowed to stand.

4. To guard against the danger of the asylum being filled with harmless lunatics to the exclusion of criminal or dangerous lunatics, the Chief Commissioner would not object to a rule by which the cost of the maintenance and treatment of all lunatics received into asylums under Rule 8 should be made a charge on the relatives, friends or guardians at whose instance such lunatics were admitted.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Military Assistant, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Dept., No. 986—Mily. 151, dated Bangalore, 23rd February 1874.

I have the honor to request you to move the Officiating Chief Commissioner to modify the wording of para 6 of the *Rules under which Military servants of the Mysore Government render themselves liable to imprisonment by a decree from any of the Civil Courts, which is now worded as follows :—

*Dated 20th September 1854.

"With the exception of his horse, arms and accoutrements, and whatever other equipments are "absolutely necessary to the correct performance of his duty, the private property of a soldier like "that of all other persons is liable to attachment for the purpose of satisfying the claims of his creditors."

2. Under this rule the horse, arms and accoutrements of a Siledar can, on his death or resignation of the service, be attached to satisfy the claims of creditors ; but under the Chanda Rules the horse under such circumstances becomes the property of the Chanda Fund, and arms and accoutrements of superior description will hereafter be supplied to the men on certain conditions, which will necessitate the retention of them in the service, and the payment to the owner of their value on his resignation of the service, or at his death.

3. It is therefore advisable to modify the rule referred to so far as concerns the actual horse, arms and articles of equipment, and to render attachable the Chanda allowance due to Siledars or their heirs on resignation, or at death, and *the value* of the arms and accoutrements which belonged to the Siledar during his service, and which (were he solvent) would be due to him on retirement.

4. The wording of the para only appears to need the addition of the words "or their value" after the words "accoutrements" and again after the words "equipments."

From the Offg. Judicial Commissioner in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in Mysore, No. 2987—322, dated Bangalore, 21st March 1874.

With reference to your docket No. 6768—161, dated 14th instant, forwarding for my opinion letter No. 986—151 of the 23rd ultimo, from the Military Assistant, I have the honor to state that, under the circumstances brought to notice, I think that the following proviso may be added to para 6 of the Rules issued on the 20th September 1854, therein referred to, and should you approve of the suggestion, the same may be notified in the *Mysore Gazette* for general information.

Proviso.

Provided, however, that on the retirement, resignation, dismissal, or death of an officer or soldier in the Mysore Military service, his horse, arms, accoutrements and other equipments shall revert to the State, and shall not be liable to attachment, sequestration or sale, in execution of any civil processes ; but the Chanda Fund money due to the said officer, soldier, or to his heirs, and the value of equipments shall be liable to attachment in satisfaction of civil decrees.

The Military Assistant's letter is herewith returned.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department,
30th March 1874.

No. 7121—JUDL. 10, DATED BANGALORE, 30TH MARCH 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner considers that the difficulty in question will be best met by the addition of the following proviso to para 6 of the Rules, dated the 20th September 1854, prescribing the course to be followed in the case of Military servants of the Mysore Government who render themselves liable to imprisonment for debt.

*Circulated to the Superintendents of Divisions and the Military Assistant with Circular No. 27, dated the 20th September 1854.

"Provided, however, that on the retirement, resignation, dismissal or death of an "officer or soldier in the Mysore Military service, his horse, arms, accoutrements and "other equipments shall not be liable to attachment, sequestration or sale, in execution "of any civil processes; but the value of the same payable on account thereof, under the "rules of the Military Department in force by the 'Chanda' or other Military Funds, to "such officer or soldier or his heirs, shall be liable to attachment in satisfaction of civil "decrees."

2. Ordered, that copies of this order be communicated to the Military Assistant, in reply to his letter recorded above, and to the Judicial Commissioner and the Commissioners of Divisions for information and guidance.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg Secretary.

PART I.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1874.

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23 to 24	*Tobacco culture.* Letter to Government of India intimating that, in spite of the apathy of the agricultural classes, private enterprise, directed in great measure by Europeans, is gradually improving the character of the manufactured tobacco in Mysore, and that Mysore might with advantage bear a due proportion of the cost of any experiment authorized by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, but that the services of a skilled tobacco grower and curer could hardly be utilized for any length of time in this Province.	No. 6810—157, dated 16th March 1874.	...	*Vide*, Part II, A. R. C. for January 1872 No. 3.	17 to 23
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63 to 64	*Letter from the Government of India, sanctioning remission of assessment on a piece of land in Timmasettihalli.* Forwarding copy for the information of the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	No. 7212—196, dated 31st March 1874.	..	...	67
65 to 66	*Improvement of the Kambargundi.* Sanctioning an advance of Rs. 500 for the purpose.	No. 7211—110, dated 31st March 1874.	...	...	68
67 to 68	*Correspondence regarding the erection of survey boundary marks on the bunds of tanks.* Passing orders on the subject.	No. 7208—331, dated 31st March 1874.	...	...	69 to 71

From Colonel Boddam, on Special Duty, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 74, dated Bangalore, 21st February 1874.

Referring to the orders of the Chief Commissioner, No. 3751—Revenue 151, dated Bangalore, 10th October 1873, para 3, quoted in the margin, I have the honor to state that the potato crop in Devanhalli and Vadigenhalli will be ready in about a fortnight, and wish to know whether I am to buy seed potatoes and issue them to Officers of Districts who have applied to me, on the strength of the Government order.

* Para 3—Colonel Boddam should arrange for the supply of potato seed to all Officers of District, where the ryots are willing to cultivate the crops.

No. 6562—Rev. 290, dated Bangalore, 2nd March 1874.

Order thereon.—The Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctions the purchase and distribution of seed potatoes in reasonable quantities to District Officers, and requests that Colonel Boddam will at the same time be good enough to issue careful directions to District Officers direct, regarding the cultivation of the seed thus supplied.

2. District Officers are requested to pay careful and prompt attention to Colonel Boddam's directions in this and other experiments of a like nature.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 213, R, dated Bangalore, 17th February 1874.

Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 5762—Rev. 155 of 16th ultimo.

In reply to the above, has the honor to state that the land therein referred to, is a portion of the Taluk Cutchery compound, and is not connected with the 4 acres of land proposed to be taken up from the Kunigal Farm, which is opposite to the Cutchery on the other side of the road.

No. 6616—Rev. 178, dated Bangalore, 5th March 1874.

Order thereon.—Under the circumstances explained in the above, the Offg. Chief Commissioner accords his sanction to the grant of 4 acres, 3 guntas and 104 sq. yards of unassessed waste land, required by the Municipality of Kunigal for building sites, as per statement submitted with the Commissioner's docket No. 165, dated 15th December 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Demand, Collection, and Balance Statements for the month of December 1873.

No. 6617—Rev. 59, dated Bangalore, 5th March 1874.

Order thereon.—The Deputy Commissioners of the Bangalore and Mysore Districts are requested to explain the cause of the heavy balance on account of current year's revenue, as shewn in the * margin, under the heads of Forest and Abkari.

	Forest. Rs.	Abkari. Rs.
* Bangalore District	64 15 0	24,179 5 6
Mysore ,,	7,510 5 2	11,719 11 5

2. The Mohatarfa collections in the four *marginally noted taluks of the Toomkoor District, on account of the khist for December, are not quite up to the mark.

*Chiknayakanhalli. | Kadaba.
Kunigal. | Honnavalli.

3. In the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings under date 19th February 1874, No. 6379—Rev. 56, the attention of the Deputy Commissioners of the Toomkoor and Shimoga Districts is drawn to the large arrears on account of the past year's revenue under all heads.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 6th March 1874.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. R. 135, dated Bangalore, 6th November 1873.

In acknowledging the receipt of your docket No. 1151—R. 39 of 3rd June last, I have the honor to submit for the Chief Commissioner's information the following report in connection with a certain kodagi inam which was granted to one Venkaji Rao, in consideration of his having constructed a tank near the village of Madiwal in the Bangalore Taluk.

2. Captain Grant's elaborate report on the subject of this tank is in itself sufficient and contains a history of all the circumstances connected with it.

3. No material facts appear to have escaped the attention of the Survey Department. The tank which is known by the name of the constructor as Venkajirayankere, is comparatively speaking a large one, and irrigates the lands of a number of villages in the Bangalore Taluk.

4. It may be stated that this tank was constructed by Venkaji Rao at about the time specified by Captain Grant, and that in consideration thereof he was granted inam lands under it to the extent of 54*k*, 11*k*, 5 *p*, inclusive of both wet and dry.

5. On the 5th of March 1866, Krishna Rao and Narahari Rao, the heirs of kodagidar Venkaji Rao, applied for the grant of all the lands under the tank on reduced assessment or at annas 6 or 7 a kudu with reference to a proclamation issued by Colonel Dobbs on 19th July 1865 in pursuance of the Chief Commissioner's letter No. 223 of 12th September 1862.

6. The proclamation of 1865 offered the grant on light assessment of the entire atchkat or area under kodigi tanks, together with the inam enjoyed for their construction and up-keep, to the kodagidars who offered to resign their inam lands in favor of Government.

7. The application of the kodagidars above referred to, was submitted to this office with Major Hamilton's recommendation for the grant of the lands under the tank at 6 annas a kudu.

8. Colonel Dobbs considered the rate too low and consequently raised it to 7 annas, but the kodagidars objected to pay at this rate, and the matter was therefore again referred to this office for orders by Captain Clarke, then Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, with the observation that owing to the sandy character of a large portion of the land and to other circumstances, he considered the rate of 7 annas per kudu very high. A reference was therefore made to the Chief Commissioner, and wih his sanction, which was conveyed in docket No. 7185—G. 272 of 23rd March 1868, the rate was reduced to 6 annas a kudu.

9. On 10th April 1869, the kodagidars gave a mutchalika and obtained 175 *k*, 6 *k*, 3¾ *p* of land, both dry and wet, on an assessment of Rs. 1,314—13—5, exclusive of the extent already rented by the ryots, and which measured 62 *k*, 6 *k*, 2½*p* and was assessed at Rs. 910—6—2.

10. The kodagidars have ever since continued to ask for the imposition of dry rates on lands not irrigable, as also for a remission of assessment on land unfit for cultivation, and they have all along been told to wait the results of the survey and settlement.

11. The kodagidars' present offer (contained in their petition to the Survey Superintendent) either to be allowed the entire area under the tank by ousting the ryots who at present occupy a certain extent, or to be confirmed in the original kodagi inam, seems to me to be the only question which remains to be disposed of, and I am of opinion that, as observed by Colonel Anderson and Captain Grant, the kodagidars may be allowed their original kodagi inam subject to confirmation by the Inam Department, instead of giving them the whole extent under the tank by ousting the ryots long in occupation.

12. The kodagidars' petition to the address of the Survey Superintendent, received with the docket under reply, is herewith returned, together with its enclosures.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, No. 4852—R. 137, dated 26th November 1873.

Order Thereon.—The Officiating Commissioner of Nundydroog is requested to report clearly whether the terms of the proclamation issued by Colonel Dobbs in 1865, were enforced in their integrity in the case of the kodagidar in question, and if not why; also whether latter is willing to be replaced in his former position.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 6th March 1874.

Memorandum by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 343, dated Talguppa 8th March 1873.

It appears from the appended papers that about 165 years ago one Venkaji Rao constructed a tank near the village of Madiwal in the Bangalore Taluk, which tank now waters lands in eight villages, acres 692—14, bearing survey assessment Rs. 2,804—8—0.

2nd. About A. D. 1707 kandis 52—18—6 Bijvari are stated to have been granted to Venkaji Rao as inam. This land is represented to comprise by the survey acres 218—16, bearing assessment Rs. 533—0—0.

3rd. The above land was enjoyed as Kodagi inam till 1867—68. In that year on July 19th, the Superintendent, Nundydroog Division, is stated to have issued a proclamation in pursuance of the Chief Commissioner's letter No. 223 of 12th September 1862 offering kodagi inamdars, on condition of resigning their inam lands, not only the land in their own possession but also the whole "atchkat" of the tank or land watered by the tank, even though in possession of others, at reduced rates of assessment. In accordance with this order the then kodagi inamdar Krishna Rao gave an agreement in the same year and obtained possession, it is stated, not only of the land hitherto held by him as inam, but also of a large area of other land hitherto held by other persons, on one-third of the full old rate, making up a total area of survey acres 516—2 now assessed at Rs. 1676—4—0. But although promised the total atchkat of the tank, he appears to have only obtained a part, and survey acres 176-12, bearing assessment 1128—4—0, he failed to obtain possession of though within the atchkat of the tank.

4th. The late kodagi inamdars now claim the residuary land within the atchkat which is not yet in their possession in virtue of the order of the Superintendent of Nundydroog above referred to, adding that they are either entitled to hold the whole atchkat at reduced rates, or to enjoy as inam the former kodagi inam referred to in para 2 above, in fact to have the promise made by the Superintendent of Nundydroog carried out to the letter or to be replaced in the "*status quo ante*."

5th. The whole case is a most extraordinary one and not the least in the alleged order of the Superintendent of Nundydroog which appears could only possibly operate to the disadvantage of Government, as adherence to it was optional, and no one would claim its terms unless he gained, and consequently Government lost.

6th Two-thirds of the survey assessment of Rs. 2,804-8-0 being at the same rates as the remission on the old assessment would entail a loss to Government of Rs. 1,869—10—8 a year, and ⅓ even would represent Rs. 701—4—0, which is considerably more than the ancient grant of kodagi inam; it is, therefore, clearly to the advantage of Government, first, to annul all proceedings under the order of the Superintendent of Nundydroog above alluded to, and this there appears to me to be a fair right to do, as those proceedings are even still but incomplete and imperfect; and, secondly, to revert to the original inam grant. All the parties, dispossessed ryots inclusive, should thus be replaced precisely in the position they were in antecedent to the Mutchalika of Krishna Rao given in 1867—68.

7th. The late kodagi inamdar Krishna Rao is stated to keep up the tank which is a large and important one.

8th. The amount and extent of kodagi inam to be confirmed should, it appears to me, be investigated by the Inam Department, for to the extent of the original grant only can the claim hold good.

9th. Captain Grant states that much correspondence has passed regarding this case; it may be that some facts have escaped him, and a reference to the Daftar for any additional information available might be expedient.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, No. 1151—R 39, dated 3rd June 1873.

Memorandum No. 343, dated 8th March 1873, from the Survey Commissioner, on the subject of a certain kodagi inam which had been granted to one Venkaji Rao, some 165 years since, in consideration of his having constructed a tank near the village of Madiwal in the Bangalore Taluk.

Copy of the above with its annexures is forwarded to the Commissioner of Nundydroog for a full report of the case.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 6th March 1874.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore No. R. 205, dated Bangalore, 13th February 1874.

In reply to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 4832—137 of the 26th November last, I have the honor to submit that it would appear that the provisions of the proclamation of Colonel Dobbs in 1865 were fully acted upon in the case of the kodagidar of Venkaji Rao's tank in the Bangalore Taluk. On condition of his surrendering his inam he was allowed to take up the whole of the land under the tank on the reduced rate of assessment, with the exception of 67 kandis which had been previously rented out to others on full assessment, and which was not affected by the terms of the proclamation.

2. The kodagidar now requests to be restored to his former position with reference to the inam, and in addition to be allowed to hold the remainder of the land under the tank which has been in his enjoyment since 1869 on the survey rates of assessment.

3. As his request is reasonable and would settle the matter, I beg to recommend that sanction may be granted to the arrangement proposed.

No. 6632—Rev. 180, dated Bangalore, 6th March 1874.

Order thereon.—The objection to the course recommended by the Survey Commissioner and the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division in the above letters in the case of the kodagidar of Venkaji Rao's tank in the Bangalore Taluk, is that it would alter the provisions of Colonel Dobbs' proclamation based upon the Chief Commissioner's Circular No. 223 of the 12th September 1862, and revive a kodagi inam resumed 6 years ago.

2. Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, the Offg. Chief Commissioner sanctions an annual remission to the kodagidar, under the terms of this office Circular above referred to, of ¼th of the survey assessment on the whole area under the tank, as a recompense for the cost of construction or restoration of the tank in question by his ancestors and for its continued up-keep. This arrangement, while it does not disturb the petitioner's possession of the land* inclusive of the resumed kodagi inam for which he has held a kandayam patta ever since 1869, does not in any way affect the rights of occupancy of the individuals holding independent pattas for 176 *a*, 30 *c*. To obviate complication and confusion in the accounts, the full assessment upon the land so occupied by independent ryots should be collected by the revenue authorities and ¼ of it paid to the petitioner in cash, or adjusted by a deduction from the revenue due by him to Government upon the lands under his own occupancy.

* Acres 516, Cents 5.

3. The petitioner should be made to understand that if the up-keep of the tank is neglected, the grant of remission of ¼th of the assessment upon the land under the tank will be resumed, or its repairs executed by Government, and the cost recovered from him as a revenue arrear.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 10th March 1874.

Kolar Treasury Officer's No. 228 of the 3rd March 1874, submitting the Prices-Current of food grains during the fortnight ending Saturday the 28th February 1874.

No. 6674—Rev. 60, dated Bangalore, 10th March 1874.

Order thereon.—It is observed that, excepting in the Price-Current Return of the 15th February last, the column "firewood" was left blank in all the recent returns received from the Kolar District, owing, it would appear, to the difficulty of shewing the quantity in terms of the prescribed standard seer when firewood is sold not by the weight but by the load.

2. The above reason which may perhaps necessitate the substitution of approximately correct in place of quite exact figures cannot, however, be held to justify a column being altogether left blank, and it should be remembered that the practice of duly filling in a column in one fortnight's return and omitting to do so in that of another must seriously detract from the symmetry and usefulness of the returns as a whole. The Treasury Officer of Kolar should always endeavour therefore to give a place in every issue of the return for all the articles bought and sold in the District.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Officiating Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Department, Genl. No. 694—246, dated Bangalore, 25th February 1874.

I have the honor to forward herewith copy of a letter * from Mr. Davy, the Agent of the Abkari Contractor for this Division, protesting against the modification of the contract bond as directed in your No. 5810—86, dated 20th ultimo.

* No. 442, dated 6th February 1873.

It appears from the correspondence noted in the † margin, copy of which is forwarded, that the question of the 8 anna stamp was specially mentioned by Major Campbell in his No. 4843—203, dated 5th March 1870, and sanctioned in the Secretary's No. 5969—174, dated 9th idem. This being the case, I venture to submit that no alteration can now be made in the contract without the concurrence of the other contracting party.

†No. 4843—203, dated 5th March 1870 to Secy.
No. 5969—174, dated 9th Do. from Secy.

From Captain R. N. Taylor, Government Abkari Contractor, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 442 dated 6th February 1874.

Referring to your docket No. 384 of the 2nd instant, enclosing order from the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, relating to para 17 of my contract bond. I beg to have the honor to request that permission may be granted allowing that para to remain unaltered during the remainder of my term of contract, which expires in little more than a year viz., 31st March 1875, so as to avoid the confusion which all alterations of this kind naturally lead to. I ask this with considerable confidence of obtaining sanction of the request, inasmuch as the error which is said to have been committed in para 17 was one committed by Government, and duly entered in a bond duly approved of by Government

Trusting you will give these points your due consideration and awaiting your favorable reply.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 12th March 1874.

From the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Department, Genl. No. 4843—203, dated Mysore, 5th March 1870.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 5853—909 of the 1st instant, giving cover to the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, in which the tender of Captain Taylor, for the abkari contract of this Division, is accepted.

I beg to enclose for the approval of Colonel Meade, draft of a contract bond to be executed by Captain Taylor. It is in almost in all respects like those drawn up for previous contracts, but contains some fresh provisions to meet the present case.

It was ruled in previous correspondence that all suits between the Contractor and the sub-renters should be settled by summary enquiry by the Revenue authorities. This included exemption from the stamp duty required in Civil suits. I now propose, see para 17, that although the Revenue Courts alone should take cognizance of these cases, the regular revenue procedure should be followed, but that stamp paper of 8 annas in value must continue to be used in all applications and petitions.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, Genl. No. 5969—Rev. 174, dated Bangalore, 9th March 1870.

Your letter No. 4843—203, dated 5th instant, submitting draft of a bond to be executed by Captain R. N. Taylor, for the Abkari contract of the Ashtagram Division.

In reply, conveys the Officiating Chief Commissioner's approval of the draft bond submitted with the above, and which is herewith returned.

No. 6703—Rev. 99, dated Bangalore, 12th March 1874.

Order thereon.—Under the circumstances represented in the above letter, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to allow the provision regarding 8 anna stamps in para 17 of Captain Taylor's Abkari contract bond to hold good for the remainder of the term of the contract, which will expire on the 31st March 1875. The former order in para 2 of Proceedings No. 5810—86, dated 20th January last, directing the amendment of the bond in question is to be considered as cancelled.

H. W. WELLESLEY.
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 620, Rev. 215, dated Camp Anantpur, 3rd March 1874.

In forwarding herewith the * marginal communications, I have the honor to state that the supply of good drinking water to the town of Shimoga being very limited, except to the street on the river side, the Board have resolved to improve certain existing ruined wells, and in other places to sink new wells at convenient intervals, with a view to avoid the approaching threatening drought. Considering it necessary that early action should be taken in this direction, I have, in anticipation of the Chief Commissioner's approval, sanctioned an advance of Rs. 1,000 from the available Municipal Funds, to enable the Board to take up the works at once.

* Dr. Mc Ganu's letter No. 32, dated 9th ultimo, with enclosure.
Commissioner's No. 66-1, dated 13th February 1874, to the address of the Vice President.

2. The President of the Board has been requested to provide for these works in his Budget for the coming year, with which the requisite estimates will be submitted for sanction. In the meantime the works will be pushed on, for which I request the Chief Commissioner's sanction.

3. The amount of advance now sanctioned will be adjusted as soon as the Budget for 1874—75 is passed.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 12th March 1874.

From the Civil Surgeon, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 32, dated Shimoga, 9th February 1874.

Has the honor to forward copy of a letter addressed to the Vice President, Municipal Board, Shimoga, anent sinking some wells in the town and deepening others.

In addition to those mentioned, others might perhaps be also dug, but for the present those mentioned are the most important.

From the Civil Surgeon, Nagar Division, To the Vice President, Municipal Board, Shimoga, No. 31, dated Shimoga, 9th February 1874.

I have the honor to state that I went through the town this morning accompanied by the Amildar; I am informed that at the last meeting it was decided to deepen certain wells in the town and dig others. I am quite of opinion that it is highly desirable to considerably deepen and build up the well on the roadside near the new bandy stand, also have that opposite Mr. Binturi's house considerably deepened and built round with masonry and a gibbet, &c., to prevent pollution. Also the well in the old disused burial ground behind the Roman Catholic Church be deepened, and arrangements made to permit of the water being drawn without the risk of pollution. There is a well much wanted for the Bar sepoys, and it would be a convenient place both for them and for others living in the neighbourhood if it were dug in the open maidan between the lines and C. M. D'Souza's house. Also a well is much wanted for the people living in the neighbourhood of Mirza's house near the Ashurkhana. There is a small piece of ground behind the Ashurkhana in which a well might be dug; the people, however, tell me that there was a well in that spot formerly, but it gradually fell into disuse and was ultimately filled up. Some also say that the water was brackish, some say not. If the latter I would recommend a well being dug again there, if the former the best, and most convenient place in the neighbourhood, where good water is obtainable—I would recommend the abandonment for the present at all events of the well dug in the market enclosure from stone being come to at the bottom, and the uncertainty as to the thickness of the strata renders it improbable that water would be had, if ever in a reasonable time. The site is also a bad one, the ground is too high for well sinking there. The well in the neighbourhood of the Ashurkhana would well replace one in the market. The well from which the people of the village of Durgigudi draw water ought also be deepened. I would strongly recommend that whatever is determined upon that it be commenced at once. I shall forward a copy of this letter to the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Vice President, Municipal Board, Shimoga, No. 663, dated Camp Sagar, 13th February 1874.

I have the honor to forward herewith copy of docket No. 32, dated the 10th instant, from Dr. Mc Gann, and request you will be good enough at once, and in anticipation of sanction, to carry out the suggestions contained in Dr. Mc Gann's letter to your address, No. 31, dated the 9th idem.

2. If prisoners can be more conveniently used for the works, their services may be availed of; but I am of opinion that, in addition to this prison labor, you should procure competent and professional well-diggers to supplement the work of the prisoners.

3 In view to the approaching threatening scarcity of water, the Board should use strenuous endeavours to do the needful as early as possible.

No. 6707—Rev. 102, dated Bangalore, 12th March 1874.

Order thereon.—Under the circumstances represented, the payment of advance of Rs. 1,000 for sinking wells in the town of Shimoga is sanctioned. The amount should be adjusted as proposed by the Commissioner, or from the estimated cash balance of Rs. 5,985—0—0 for the current year, 1873—74.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. Superintendent of Inam Settlements, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 117, dated Bangalore, 27th January 1874.

Has the honor to submit, for the Chief Commissioner's information, copy of the Progress Report of the Inam Department for the quarter ending 31st December 1873.

2. The report has been forwarded to the Inam Commissioner with No. 162, dated 20th January 1874.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 12th March 1874.

From the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Department, Genl. No. 4843—203, dated Mysore, 5th March 1870.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 5853—909 of the 1st instant, giving cover to the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, in which the tender of Captain Taylor, for the abkari contract of this Division, is accepted.

I beg to enclose for the approval of Colonel Meade, draft of a contract bond to be executed by Captain Taylor. It is in almost in all respects like those drawn up for previous contracts, but contains some fresh provisions to meet the present case.

It was ruled in previous correspondence that all suits between the Contractor and the sub-renters should be settled by summary enquiry by the Revenue authorities. This included exemption from the stamp duty required in Civil suits. I now propose, see para 17, that although the Revenue Courts alone should take cognizance of these cases, the regular revenue procedure should be followed, but that stamp paper of 8 annas in value must continue to be used in all applications and petitions.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, Genl. No. 5969—Rev. 174, dated Bangalore, 9th March 1870.

Your letter No. 4843—203, dated 5th instant, submitting draft of a bond to be executed by Captain R. N. Taylor, for the Abkari contract of the Ashtagram Division.

In reply, conveys the Officiating Chief Commissioner's approval of the draft bond submitted with the above, and which is herewith returned.

No. 6703—Rev. 99, dated Bangalore, 12th March 1874.

Order thereon.—Under the circumstances represented in the above letter, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to allow the provision regarding 8 anna stamps in para 17 of Captain Taylor's Abkari contract bond to hold good for the remainder of the term of the contract, which will expire on the 31st March 1875. The former order in para 2 of Proceedings No. 5810—86, dated 20th January last, directing the amendment of the bond in question is to be considered as cancelled.

H. W. WELLESLEY.
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 620, Rev. 215, dated Camp Anantpur, 3rd March 1874.

In forwarding herewith the * marginal communications, I have the honor to state that the supply of good drinking water to the town of Shimoga being very limited, except to the street on the river side, the Board have resolved to improve certain existing ruined wells, and in other places to sink new wells at convenient intervals, with a view to avoid the approaching threatening drought. Considering it necessary that early action should be taken in this direction, I have, in anticipation of the Chief Commissioner's approval, sanctioned an advance of Rs. 1,000 from the available Municipal Funds, to enable the Board to take up the works at once.

* Dr. Mc Ganu's letter No. 32, dated 9th ultimo, with enclosure.
Commissioner's No. 663, dated 13th February 1874, to the address of the Vice President.

2. The President of the Board has been requested to provide for these works in his Budget for the coming year, with which the requisite estimates will be submitted for sanction. In the meantime the works will be pushed on, for which I request the Chief Commissioner's sanction.

3. The amount of advance now sanctioned will be adjusted as soon as the Budget for 1874—75 is passed.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 12th March 1874.

From the Civil Surgeon, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 32, dated Shimoga, 9th February 1874.

Has the honor to forward copy of a letter addressed to the Vice President, Municipal Board, Shimoga, anent sinking some wells in the town and deepening others.

In addition to those mentioned, others might perhaps be also dug, but for the present those mentioned are the most important.

From the Civil Surgeon, Nagar Division, To the Vice President, Municipal Board, Shimoga, No. 31, dated Shimoga, 9th February 1874.

I have the honor to state that I went through the town this morning accompanied by the Amildar; I am informed that at the last meeting it was decided to deepen certain wells in the town and dig others. I am quite of opinion that it is highly desirable to considerably deepen and build up the well on the roadside near the new bandy stand, also have that opposite Mr. Binturi's house considerably deepened and built round with masonry and a gibbet, &c., to prevent pollution. Also the well in the old disused burial ground behind the Roman Catholic Church be deepened, and arrangements made to permit of the water being drawn without the risk of pollution. There is a well much wanted for the Bar sepoys, and it would be a convenient place both for them and for others living in the neighbourhood if it were dug in the open maidan between the lines and C. M. D'Souza's house. Also a well is much wanted for the people living in the neighbourhood of Mirza's house near the Ashurkhana. There is a small piece of ground behind the Ashurkhana in which a well might be dug; the people, however, tell me that there was a well in that spot formerly, but it gradually fell into disuse and was ultimately filled up. Some also say that the water was brackish,some say not. If the latter I would recommend a well being dug again there, if the former the best, and most convenient place in the neighbourhood, where good water is obtainable—I would recommend the abandonment for the present at all events of the well dug in the market enclosure from stone being come to at the bottom, and the uncertainty as to the thickness of the strata renders it improbable that water would be had, if ever in a reasonable time. The site is also a bad one, the ground is too high for well sinking there. The well in the neighbourhood of the Ashurkhana would well replace one in the market. The well from which the people of the village of Durgigudi draw water ought also be deepened. I would strongly recommend that whatever is determined upon that it be commenced at once. I shall forward a copy of this letter to the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Vice President, Municipal Board, Shimoga, No. 663, dated Camp Sagar, 13th February 1874.

I have the honor to forward herewith copy of docket No. 32, dated the 10th instant, from Dr. Mc Gann, and request you will be good enough at once, and in anticipation of sanction, to carry out the suggestions contained in Dr. Mc Gann's letter to your address, No. 31, dated the 9th idem.

2. If prisoners can be more conveniently used for the works, their services may be availed of; but I am of opinion that, in addition to this prison labor, you should procure competent and professional well-diggers to supplement the work of the prisoners.

3 In view to the approaching threatening scarcity of water, the Board should use strenuous endeavours to do the needful as early as possible.

No. 6707—Rev. 102, dated Bangalore, 12th March 1874.

Order thereon.—Under the circumstances represented, the payment of advance of Rs. 1,000 for sinking wells in the town of Shimoga is sanctioned. The amount should be adjusted as proposed by the Commissioner, or from the estimated cash balance of Rs. 5,985—0—0 for the current year, 1873—74.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. Superintendent of Inam Settlements, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 117, dated Bangalore, 27th January 1874.

Has the honor to submit, for the Chief Commissioner's information, copy of the Progress Report of the Inam Department for the quarter ending 31st December 1873.

2. The report has been forwarded to the Inam Commissioner with No. 162, dated 20th January 1874.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 12th March 1874.

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE INAM SETTLEMENT

DESCRIPTION OF INAM.	No. of Titles confirmed.			Dry.		
	Whole Villages.	Minor Inams.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5		
	No.	No.	No.	K.	K.	P.
I. Religious and Charitable Grants	6	98	104	67	16	5¼
II. Personal, agreed to	66	52	118	1,000	14	2¾
„ Compulsory	3	20	23	10	9	10½
III. „ Not enfranchised	0	0	0	0	0	0
IV. Miscellaneous Service Inams enfranchised compulsorily ...	0	27	27	7	17	0
V. Government Village Service Inams enfranchised ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
VI. Village Artizans confirmed on service tenure ..	0	16	16	3	0	12
VII. Kodigi, Free of tax	0	10	10	2	17	8¾
Total.....	75	223	298	1,092	15	7½
Total disposed of up to the end of last quarter ...	678	33,316	33,994	28,392	1	2¼
Grand Total.....	753	33,539	34,292	29,484	16	10¾

Resumption.

Authority.	Dry.			Wet.			Garden.			Total.			Assessment.			Jodi.		
13	14			15			16			17			18			19		
	K.	K.	P.	K.	K.	P.	K.	K.	P.	K.	K.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rule VII.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	4	2	0	8	0	0	0	0
Rule IX.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rule XIII.... ...	2	19	2½	92	9	1¾	0	1	0	95	9	4¼	551	7	10	11	13	1
							401	Dayas		401	Dayas							
Voluntary Resignations and Resumption from the Jodi being equal to or higher than the assessment ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	19	2½	92	9	1¾	0	5	2	95	13	6¼						
							401	Dayas		401	Dayas		551	15	10	11	13	1
	8,993	5	8½	1,611	12	7½	72	18	7¼	10,677	16	7¼	29,568	1	1	6,188	10	6
	8,996	4	11	1,704	1	9¼	73	3	9½	10,773	9	13½						
							401	Dayas		401	Dayas		30,120	0	11	6,200	7	7

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1873.

Extent in Kandis and Kudus.									Assessment.			Jodi.			Quit-rent—					
Wet.			Garden.			Total.									Agreed to and compulsory.			Not agreed to.		
6			7			8			9			10			11			12		
K.	K.	P.	K.	K.	P.	K.	K.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
349	3	0	0	4	1½	417	3	7	2,357	9	2	746	5	0	104	8	0	0	0	0
			17,654	Dayas		17,654	Dayas													
508	13	11¾	2	10	6½	1,511	18	5	9,927	3	3	7,211	15	9	371	15	3	0	0	0
33	12	14	0	0	0	44	2	8½	899	7	4	421	15	4	211	0	8	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	16	13¼	0	0	0	42	13	13¼	585	10	2	95	12	5	243	11	7	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	4	5½	0	0	0	6	5	1½	97	0	1	31	5	1	0	3	11	0	0	0
8	3	9¼	0	0	0	11	1	2	156	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2	14	8	2,033	4	5¼												
937	14	5¾	17,654	Dayas		17,654	Dayas		14,022	15	8	8,507	5	7	931	7	5	0	0	0
26,116	11	0¼	1,831	3	11¾	56,339	15	15¼	4,20,420	13	9	1,22,561	8	11	39,234	12	11	295	14	0
			1,833	18	3¾	58,373	0	4½												
27,054	5	6	17,654	Dayas		17,654	Dayas		4,34,443	13	5	1,31,068	14	6	40,166	4	4	295	14	

Net Value.			Total of Columns 11 and 20.			Remarks.
20			21			22
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
0	8	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
539	10	9	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
540	2	9	1,471	10	2	
23,379	6	7	62,614	3	6	
23,919	9	4	64,085	13	8	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 12*th March* 1874.

TALUKWAR

Division.	District.	Taluk.	Total Number of cases.	Number received in the Central Office.	Number of cases reviewed and confirmed.
	Chitaldroog ...	Chitaldroog	186	186	186
		Davangere	385	385	385
		Dodéri	157	157	157
		Hiriyur	180	180	180
		Budihal	381	381	381
		Hosdurga	161	161	161
		Pavagada	836	836	836
		Hurryhur	875	875	875
		Kankuppa	116	116	116
		Molkalmuru	130	130	130
	Shimoga ...	Shimoga	440	440	440
		Sorab	834	834	831
		Sagar	389	389	381
		Nagar	374	374	234
Nagar ...		Kavaledurga	2,162	2,162	2,136
		Shikarpur	123	123	123
		Honnali	600	600	600
		Channagiri	891	891	891
		Anantapur	193	193	193
	Kadur ...	Chikmagalur	973	973	968
		Koppa	695	695	693
		Tarikere	531	531	531
		Vastara	651	651	129
		Kadur	161	161	161
		Lakvalli	391	391	1
		Banavar	807	807	807
	Tomkoor ...	Toomkoor	2,180	2,180	2,180
		Koratagere	1,966	1,966	1,966
		Maddagiri	472	472	472
		Chiknayakanhalli	721	721	721
		Sira	449	449	449
		Kunigal	1,483	1,483	1,482
		Kadaba	1,310	1,310	1,310
		Turuvekere	1,094	1,094	1,094
		Honnavalli	888	888	888
		Huliyurdurga	987	987	987
	Kolar ...	Betmangala	4,192	4,192	4,176
		Gudibanda	1,662	1,662	1,662
		Sidlagatta	4,042	4,042	4,032
		Chikballapur	2,475	2,475	2,445
		Malur	3,818	3,818	3,818
Nundydroog.		Gummayakanpalya	3,262	3,262	3,262
		Ambajidurga	3,320	3,320	3,320
		Goribidnur	690	690	680
		Shrinivaspur	3,955	3,955	3,848
		Kolar	3,771	3,771	3,618
		Mulabagal	3,613	2	2
	Bangalore ...	Bangalore	1	1	1
		Hoskote	2,856	86	82
		Devanhalli	2,680	1,605	1,605
		Dodballapur			
		Nelamangala			
		Kankanhalli			
		Magadi			
		Channapatna			
		Closepet			
		Anekal			
		Kengeri			
		Sarjapur			
Ashtagram ..	Mysore ...	Mandya	9	9	9
		Total.....	65,518	58,062	56,635

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 12th March 1874.

PARTICULARS.

No. of Title-deeds issued.			Remarks.
Up to the last Quarter.	No. issued during the Quarter under report.	Total.	
160	...	169	ABSTRACT A.
350	...	350	
154	...	154	
137	...	137	
103	...	193	
132	...	132	
644	...	644	
533	...	533	
105	...	105	
119	...	119	
388	...	388	
...	...	...	
...	...	...	
...	...	...	
...	...	...	
112	...	112	
539	...	539	
828	...	828	
...	...	...	
...	...	...	
...	...	...	
363	...	363	
...	...	...	
151	...	151	
434	...	434	
1,338	..	1,338	
1,227	...	1,227	
373	...	373	
442	...	442	
357	...	357	
1,035	...	1,035	
940	...	940	
695	...	695	
534	...	534	
740	...	740	
1,823	...	1,823	
1,218	...	1,218	
2,111	...	2,111	
1,482	...	1,482	
1,867	...	1,867	
1,389	...	1,389	
1,783	...	1,783	
348	...	348	
...	279	279	
67	10	77	
...	...	...	
...	...	...	
...	...	...	
...	...	...	
....	...	...	
...	...	...	
25,120	289	25,409	

Central Office.	Land Inams. Whole Villages.	Minor Cases.	Confirmed in Cash.	Total.	Muzarayi.	Total.
Confirmed	75	223	61	362	5	367
Resumed	...	44	...	41	...	44
Struck off	...	54	...	54	...	54
Under attachment	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reserved for Survey	...	79	...	79	..	79
Lapsed	...	...	...	...	2	2
Resumed on relinquishment by the parties ...	...	21	...	21	...	21
Reviewed & returned for further information...	...	30	...	30	...	30
						597

OUT-DOOR ASSISTANTS. B.

	Whole Villages.	Minor Cases.	Total.
Mr. Narasimmaiengar	20	138	158
Mr. C. Subba Rao	20	173	193
Mr. Syed Nasiruadin	1	228	229
	41	539	580

1. If judged by a total numerical standard, the cases on which final orders have been passed, during the Quarter ending 31st December 1873, will not bear comparison with those of the previous Quarters.

2. It will, however, be observed that in last Quarter there were 695 cases "reserved for survey," whereas in this Quarter there are none to conveniently swell the average.

3. Also that 75 whole villages were settled, or exactly double of last Quarter's out-turn. Most careful examination of these registers with all the accounts was necessary, and this took up much time.

4. The minor cases were chiefly Mahad cases, which were intricate, and had to be most thoroughly gone into, besides being afterwards arranged "*Grant-war*," which necessitated a further long and intricate examination.

5. The Assistants' time, I may say, has been wholly, or almost wholly, taken up in preparing the registers of Kolar, Shrinivaspur and Hoskote "*Grant-war*," which will be explained further on. This accounts for the small number of cases shown in the Abstract B, as actually having been registerd. But in the Quarter ending 31st March, the work done in arranging the cases, *Grant-war*, in the Quarter under report, will be shown. It cannot without confusion be shown in the present one. I am however satisfied that the apparent short out-turn of work is more apparent than real, and that by the arrangements now made, which will be concluded in the current Quarter, there will be a saving of time and labor to every body, inamdars included, and that in the taluks hereafter to be taken up, better work will be more quickly performed than heretofore. This I have fully explained in my No. 139 of the 24th November 1873.

TALUKWAR PARTICULARS—*Continued.*

Remarks.

6. In the Hoskote Taluk one clerk was under suspension *for the whole Quarter* which threw extra labor on the others. He has since been dismissed.

7. With regard to Title-deeds, 289, after being arranged *Grantwar*, were issued, against one in the previous term. Had it not been for the necessity of revising all the registers of the Kolar and Shrinivaspur Taluks grantwar. 2459 would have been issued in October last by myself personally, but as reported in my No. 122, dated 1st November 1873, the necessity of arranging all the scattered portions of whole grants in Asali cases on the registers and issuing therefor only one Title-deed was clearly shewn. It had been the practice to issue for each inam, whether a portion of an inam or not, and even for portions of one number, a *separate Title-deed*, and it was not till I personally visited the Kasbas of Shrinivaspur and Kolar in October last that the practice was put a stop to, and the order given for the issue only of *one Title-deed for each whole grant*, whether portions thereof were in one or more villages, or hoblis or taluks. The registers did not give this information, and after a long and patient enquiry the issue of Title-deeds was stopped for the time, until they could be arranged by *Grants*, so as to shew at a glance, to what Asali case each Mouzewar portion thereof belonged. This very necessary information was not, as I have said before, available, but will in future be so, and the delay and trouble will be justified by the results. The number of title deeds will by this arrangement also be reduced, and the present Jari Inamti accounts will bear comparison with Purnaiya's Jari Inamti accounts, and hereafter time, trouble, expense and possible litigation will be certainly avoided. The Mouzewar registration however and collection of quit-rent will not in any way be interfered with, and this I state on the authority of the Deputy Commissioner of the District.

8. The Office has also been engaged, (over hours almost all the Quarter) in preparing English and Vernacular Quit-rent Registers which will be printed for distribution as soon after the expiration of the Quarter as may be possible under the marginally quoted ruling By this means any inamdar will at once see from this "Inamti Village and Isan war Cash war" all the particulars of his inam together with the quit-rent he has to pay and the date from which it will be collected, the Title-deeds for which will be issued as soon thereafter as may be

Inam Commissioner's No 1589, dated 10th October 1873.

9. Form No. I for Sagar and Anantapur, and forms II and III for Kavaledurga and Koppa Taluks, were nearly completed in the same time. The systematic tabulation of scattered information also absorbed much time. This will shortly be completed and will be then of great value.

J. PUCKLE,
Offg. Secy.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 12th March 1874.

MUZARAYI PROGRESS REPORT.

DESCRIPTION.	Cases.	Value.	Result of the Settlement. Confirmed. In money.		Confirmed. In land.			Resumed.		Remarks
1	2	3	4		5			6		7
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	A. P.	K.	K.	P.	Rs.	A. P.	
I. Religious and Charitable Institutions	*5	3,418	3,304	8 0	...	...	...	113	10 4	*Of these, two cases have been confirmed in sandal K. 4, Maunds 6¾.
II. Personal...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	
III. Village Servants	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	
IV. Political Pensions	..	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	
V. Superannuation Pensions ..	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	
Total.....	5	3,418	3,301	8 0	..	...	...	113	10 4	
Total disposed of up to the end of last quarter...	957	45,292	44,126	11 11	620	14	3	510	15 11	
Grand Total.....	962	48,710	47,431	3 11	620	14	3	624	10 3	

No. 6705—Rev. 296, dated Bangalore, 12th March 1874.

Order thereon.—With the above docket, the Superintendent of Inam Settlements submits the Progress Report of the Inam Department for the quarter ending 31st December 1873.

2. The report in question shews that there is a great falling off in the work performed by the Inam Assistants and in the Superintendent's Head Quarters Office during the period under review, and in spite of the explanations offered, the Chief Commissioner cannot but regard this as very unsatisfactory. It is absolutely necessary that the Department shall continue to shew a fair out-turn of work, and Colonel Meade trusts that this will be the case in future.

3. Colonel Puckle is requested to furnish this Office with copies of the letters referred to in paras 5, 7, and 8 of his remarks, and the orders thereon passed by the Inam Commissioner.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 13th March 1874.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, G. No. 3039—R. 42, dated Bangalore, 5th September 1873.

Order.—The Offg. Commissioner of Nagar is requested to submit *without delay* a statement shewing the *full* sums actually realized from the local cess—

1. In the 19 villages of Sorab settled in 1868—69, from the settlement up to the close of, and including, 1872—73.
2. In the remainder of Sorab, from date of settlement to same period.
3. In the part of Shikarpur settled, up to the same period.

And how the same has been disposed of, with balance available at commencement of current year.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, G. No. 487—R. 164, dated 22nd December 1873.

Chief Commissioner's order No. 3039—42, dated the 5th September 1873, calling for a statement of the complete realizations from local cess in the Sorab and Shikarpur Taluks.

In reply, has the honor to forward copy of a statement shewing the realizations of the cess in the two taluks, together with a covering docket from the Deputy Commissioner explaining his reasons for the non-submission of the details required regarding the disposal of the cess and the balance at the end of the current year, as also of the cess on sayer, abkari, minor forest—produce, &c.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, To the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 709, dated 16th December 1873.

Your No. 445, dated 12th September last.

Has the honor to enclose a statement shewing the realization of local cess in the Sorab and Shikarpur Taluks as therein directed, and to state that the disposal of the amount and balance on 1st April last cannot be ascertained, as no separate District Fund accounts shewing the proportions of expenditure for roads for educational purposes, &c., are kept for each taluk or part of it.

The statement does not include the cess on sayer, abkari, minor forest—produce, &c., as the collections from these sources take place for the whole taluk and cannot be distributed over villages.

	Local Cess on Land Revenue.			On Hulbanni and Gram, Amarayi, &c			Total.		
6 of the Magnis of the Shikarpur Taluk settled in 1872—73, For 1872—73 ...	6,674	0	8	65	11	2	6,739	11	10
19 villages of Sorab settled in 1868—69, For 1868—69 ..	1,292	7	6	0	0	0	1,292	7	6
1869—70 ...	1,254	7	11	0	0	0	1,254	7	11
1870—71 ...	1,269	13	9	0	0	0	1,269	13	9
1871—72 ...	1,293	14	0	10	5	0	1,304	3	0
1872—73 ...	1,268	5	1	10	1	1	1,278	6	2
The remainder of Sorab settled 1871—72, For 1871—72 ...	12,644	9	3	42	10	10	12,687	4	1
1872—73 ..	12,463	9	5	76	11	3	12,540	4	8
	38,161	3	7	205	7	4	38,366	10	11

No. 6729—Rev. 103, dated Bangalore, 15th March 1874.

Order thereon.—With the above the Offg. Commissioner of Nagar submits a statement shewing the amount realized from the local cess in the whole of the Sorab and the settled portion of the Shikarpur Taluks, from date of settlement up to the close of 1872—73.

2. The Chief Commissioner observes that the information therein afforded is of no value in the entire absence of any account of what portion of the aggregate realizations has been actually expended and what is still available for outlay within these taluks.

3. Though it has not hitherto been customary to keep a talukwar account of Local Fund receipts and expenditure, the Deputy Commissioner of the District should be able to give a rough estimate of what has been the outlay during the period in question within these taluks, and what may fairly be considered as the amount now available for expenditure within their limits. The rules for the formation of District Committees for the administration of Local Funds will provide for this drawback ; but pending their publication the above course should be adopted, not merely in the case of the surveyed, but also in that of unsurveyed taluks.

4. The Commissioner will at once issue such orders as are required with this object, and the amount that may be set apart as available for these two taluks should be reported.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, of Mysore, General Department, No. 357, dated Poona, 27th February 1874.

With reference to orders of Chief Commissioner, No 6247—Revenue No. 166 of the 11th instant, received this day, it appears to me that some mistake or error has occurred in calculating the highest dry rate fixed by the survey for each village. and besides as the fixing of the rates to be levied in future under each tank has hitherto rested with the Settlement Department, the orders of the Chief Commissioner being taken in each class of cases or in each exceptional case, it is evident that isolated decisions passed without communication with the Settlement Department may entail inconvenient consequences in relation to the forming of precedents, I would suggest that the above order be placed in abeyance till the cases referred to can be fully investigated by the Settlement Department.

No. 6753—Rev. 301, dated Bangalore, 13th March 1874.

Order thereon.—As suggested in the above, the orders contained in Proceedings of the 11th ultimo, No 6247—166, will be at once placed in abeyance, and the Survey Commissioner is requested to have the case of the lands below the five tanks in question carefully enquired, into without delay, in view to its final disposal at the earliest possible date.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 14th March 1874.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, General No. 231—Rev. 76, dated 25th August 1873.

Your circular No. 234—R. 2, dated 18th April last.

Submits statements shewing the rent received from ryots by the Kayamgutta and Mahaljodidars for the last 5 years in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts, and for 10 years in the Chitaldroog District.

The Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga states that the amount paid by ryots is approximate.

In the Kadur statement, the mahaljodi villages of the Banavar Taluk are omitted; but the Deputy Commissioner has been called on to furnish a statement for these villages, and it will be submitted as soon as it is received.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 317—Rev. 105, dated 14th October 1873.

In continuation of this office docket No. 231—76, dated 25th August last, submits a statement shewing the rent recovered from ryots by the Mahaljodidars and the amount paid by them to Government in the Kadur District, received with Deputy Commissioner's docket No. 305, dated 7th instant.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 397—97, dated Mysore, 16th October 1873.

As requested in your circular No. 234—2, dated 18th April 1873, I have the honor to forward herewith for the information of the Chief Commissioner two statements shewing the amounts collected by the holders of kayamgutta and jodi villages from their ryots and those paid by them to Government.

II. It will be observed that the average rental paid by the ryots to their proprietors, namely Kayamguttadars and Jodidars, during the last 10 years was Rs. 65,383—4—11 per annum, or Rs. 21,661—1—9 in excess of the assessment levied by Government.

III. The ½ anna cess, if imposed on the former figure, will give a net increase of Rs. 668—9—7 over the present collection under the head, *viz.*. Rs. 1,366—4—1.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Mysore, General Department, Rev. No. 178, dated Bangalore, 6th January 1874.

As called for in the last para of your circular No. 234—R. 2, dated 18th April 1873, I have the honor to submit for the Chief Commissioner's information, the accompanying estimate shewing the difference of the revenue involved in levying the cess upon the gutta or rent paid by the holders of the Kayamgutta and Mahaljodi villages, and the revenue derived from the ryots during the last 10 years.

2. I beg to add that the delay in the submission of this statement was unavoidable, being due to the difficulty experienced in ascertaining the revenue derived by the inam holders themselves.

No. 6776—Rev. 61, dated Bangalore, 14th March 1874.

Order thereon.—From the statements received with the above, it is observed that the difference between the rent paid by the Kayamgutta and the Mahaljodidars to Government and their receipts from the ryots (supposing the latter to be correctly stated) is not so great as might have been expected, and that by levying the local cess on the latter instead of the former, the Government would only be a gainer to the extent of Rs. 840 per annum.

2. While holding the opinion that the above would be a fair course to adopt, the Chief Commissioner nevertheless considers that, looking to the inappreciable advantage to the Government Treasury and the attendant inconvenience of maintaining a dual system of levying the cess in the same description of holdings, it would be inexpedient to disturb the existing system in force under Rule 7 of the Survey Guarantee.

3. The terms of that rule should accordingly be adhered to in unsurveyed equally with surveyed taluks, the cess being levied on the rent paid to Government.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, Agriculture and Horticulture, No. 689, dated Calcutta, the 26th December 1873.

Read—A report on the "Production of Tobacco in India," by Mr. J. E. O'Connor, Registrar, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.

Resolution.—This is the second of the series of monographs on the more important products of India, which it was proposed to compile in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

The thanks of the Government of India are due to Mr. O'Connor for the compilation of this creditable report, which has been perused by His Excellency the Governor General in Council with interest. The work, both as regards matter and arrangement, is in most respects a model of what such reports should be.

Copies of the report will be distributed to all local Governments and Administrations, who will be requested to favor the Government of India, at their early convenience, with their opinion on the measures discussed therein, and especially in Chapter XIV, Part II. His Excellency in Council desires to know whether they would recommend, with reference to the state of tobacco culture and the prospects of its improvement in each Province, the importation of a skilled tobacco grower and curer from Manilla or elsewhere, to instruct the native agriculturists, and supervise, under the direction of Government, the introduction of a better system of cultivating, and more especially of curing, than at present obtains. His Excellency in Council will also be glad to be favored with any other suggestions which the local authorities may have to offer on the subject

Order.—Ordered, that copies of the report, together with copies of this Resolution, be sent to the local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin.

	Copies		Copies
*Madras . . .	50	Oudh .	20
Bombay ...	70	Central Provinces	20
Bengal .	100	British Burmah	50
North Western Provinces . .	70	Mysore and Coorg	10
Punjab .	50	Resident at Hyderabad	10

And that copy of the Resolution be forwarded to Mr J E O'Connor for information.
To—The Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, To the Commissioners of Divisions, Superintendent of Coorg, and Colonel Boddam, No. 5505—R. 48, dated 7th January 1874.

Government of India Resolution No. 689, dated 26th December 1873, forwarding copies of a report* on the "Production of Tobacco in India," by Mr. J. E. O'Connor, Registrar, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, and requesting to be furnished with opinion on certain points

*Nundydroog .	4
Ashtagram	4
Nagar	4
Coorg	2
Colonel Boddam	1

Forwards copies of the above for report on the points alluded to in para 3 of the Resolution.

From the Offg Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Circular No 11, dated Camp Sorab, 6th February 1874

I I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your circular docket No. 5505—48, dated the 7th ultimo, forwarding copies of a report on the "Production of Tobacco in India" and calling for a report on the points alluded to in para 3 of Government of India Resolution No 689, dated 26th December 1873, and in reply to state the following.

II Para 3 of the Resolution above referred to calls for suggestions generally on the subject of tobacco production, especially as to the prospects of improvement in culture by "the importation of a skil-

"led tobacco grower and curer from Manilla or elsewhere to instruct the native agriculturists, and super-"vise, under the direction of Government, the introduction of a better system of cultivating, and more "especially of curing, than at present obtains."

III. In the first place, I would beg to remark that when treating of Indian agriculture with reference to any particular product, undue stress seems sometimes to be laid on the inferiority of the mode of culture adopted by the natives. It appears to me that there is not always this great inferiority, especially in the case of products which demand a ready sale and high prices. Take for instance the almost high farming in and around Bangalore in the case of market gardens; the careful cultivation adopted in rearing potatoes and other products in Devanhalli Taluk; the plentiful manuring of sugar-cane gardens in numerous taluks of the Province, and last, but not least, the skilful culture practised by the owners of the noted Supari gardens of the Shimoga and Kadur Districts. If tobacco of a certain quality were to find a ready and remunerative sale, I am pretty confident that the supply would be forthcoming. That natives are backward in coming forward to attempt to create a demand for a new product I admit; but this is often owing to a want of capital. However there are British capitalists and merchants ever ready to tap all the resources of the country; as they have done with regard to tea, coffee, indigo, tanning and the like. That they have left tobacco comparatively untouched, points, I think, to the conclusion that, taken as a whole the soils of India are not favorable to the development of those qualities and particular flavor which the acquired tastes in European markets require and without which tobacco could not be made a profitable article of export. The energy and capital of merchants are unceasingly directed to the exportation of cotton in face of the superior advantages enjoyed by America, and I think some reason as that above given must operate to account for their being little or no export of tobacco to European markets. Natives have readily taken to the cultivation of coffee, and export it in large quantities. If the rise in price of any particular agricultural product is steady and remunerative, a very great increase in the area of land grown with the same is very soon perceptible; but as regards tobacco there is in one sense stagnancy, and which I do not think can be put down to causes such as the apathy or indifferent cultivation of Indian ryots, but to entirely different reasons.

IV. Further, the general mode of cultivation is too often judged of by small patches of tobacco grown for home consumption. The supari gardener is content to keep for his own use the most inferior sorts, and so the ryot takes but little care of how he grows or cures his tobacco, provided he has enough for his own consumption and that the flavor suits his palate.

V. Another point not to be lost sight of is that natives generally use tobacco for chewing or snuff purposes, and in places where they smoke it, they often prefer making a sort of cigarette rolled up in leaf and then take a few strong whiffs which produce almost an intoxicating effect owing to the strength of the tobacco and this finishes their smoke. Thus Native and European tastes as regards the quality of tobacco they prefer are essentially different. Though the former equally with the latter would appear to have predilections for particular varieties, and I may here casually observe that it was only yesterday that I observed in the small town of Sagar that the only tobacco sold by a trader there was from Masulipatam. being, he stated, what was most preferred for chewing; whilst for snuff the Battadpur variety was only used. It is apprehended that the natives get what they most prefer notwithstanding their indifferent mode of curing. Further it will hardly be denied that where tobacco is largely grown for exports as in the case of Bettadpur, it is not grown with considerable care and attention, as obviously every additional maund produced from a certain area of ground is so much extra gain to the grower.

VI. The introduction of a better system of cultivation and curing will therefore have reference chiefly to meeting the wants of European smokers in this country and to create an export trade. I doubt if much good would result from this step, especially as I think that private enterprise in several parts of Southern India and notably in Trichinopoly and Dindigal is gradually but surely working in the direction of the manufacture of a much improved and better description of cigar. Still, if the importation of a skilled grower and curer can be obtained without much expense, the experiment might be worth trying, not however in Mysore, but in those places where tobacco growing and cigar making have become a regular industry. If successful, the improved processes would be soon picked up by the natives of those parts and then introduced here if thought necessary.

VII. European soldiers in their canteens are often provided with what are in fact wretched cheroots, and, I think, as a premium or inducement on the manufacture of a better description, arrangements might be made so as to purchase the requisite supplies from merchants who have got a reputation for their manufacture.

VIII. The present condition of the internal tobacco trade of the country is certainly satisfactory. The trade is brisk and gives occupation and profit to numbers of individuals, and though the gradual fostering of an export trade may be of benefit, still if left to itself and to the natural laws of trade, I do not think that Government could be accused of want of foresight or lacking in sound economical principles.

IX. On the whole I may state that my conclusions upon the matter under report are much the same as when I addressed you on the subject in 1872, *viz.*, "I have experimented on exotic tobacco for several years past, and my experience is that it grows most readily. It is not, however, so easy to cure as the native species, owing to its more delicate leaves. The want of a ready market for the sale of this improved tobacco is the sole reason why it is not more grown. The demand once arising it is pretty certain that the supply can be easily forthcoming. As light wines are now beginning to find general favor in India, so it may be said that the coarsely made cheroots of former days are now being supplanted by varieties not only better rolled and prepared, but of a superior description of tobacco. Most tobacco smokers remember the old coarse Trichinopoly cheroot with a thick hollow reed or tube at the end. These gave way to a superior description of cigar which had only a straw in the centre. Now-a-days cigar making is so much improved that even the straw in the centre is being discarded as unnecessary to easy smoking. As this better description of cigar commands a higher price, which is readily paid, it may be asserted that improvement will continue, so that the time will gradually arrive when good Indian cigars will, owing to their comparative cheapness, find a ready sale even out of India."

X. One step to be taken in Mysore before hoping to compete with other parts of India in the matter of improved growth and cure would, I conceive, be to abolish the present sayer duty. This duty presses heavily upon the grower, and certain restrictions and checks which are necessary to guard against evasion of payment are so inquisitorial and vexatious in their character, that many individuals refrain from cultivating tobacco in consequence. The loss accruing from the entire abolition of the duty would not amount to a very large sum, and if necessary a certain portion of it might be recouped, and serve as a grant-in-aid to our Municipalities for Town Police, &c., in the shape of an octroi. This octroi would not directly interfere with the cultivator, and would be collected and paid in a far less objectionable manner than the present system of making the grower account for what he produces.

From the Superintendent of Coorg, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
General Department, No. 314—219, dated 9th February 1874.

With reference to your docket, dated 17th January 1874, No. 5505—48, forwarding copy of Resolution of the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, No. 689, dated 26th December 1873, together with copy of report on the "Production of Tobacco" in India by Mr. J. E. O'Connor, Registrar, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, and calling for opinion on certain points, I have the honor to submit that tobacco is not grown to any great extent in Coorg. The tobacco used in the Province is principally imported from Mysore and Bellary.

I am inclined to think that there are portions of the Province where tobacco would grow well; but there is no prospect of inducing the natives to adopt high cultivation and use artificial manures: far less to carry out any elaborate process of curing, unless they can see the benefit and profit obtainable realized by some one in their neighbourhood.

When the proper way of cultivating and curing tobacco in India has been learned at the Government farms, trained instructors might be sent to the different districts, and if lands and funds were allotted to such men on condition that they produced an article coming up to a certain standard within a certain time, or give satisfactory reasons for failing to do so, some good might be done.

From Colonel E. Boddam, on Special Duty, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 72, dated Bangalore, 18th February 1874.

Referring to your Circular, General No. 5505—48 of the 9th instant, requesting opinion on certain points connected with tobacco production called from Government of India's Resolution No. 689 of the 26th December last, I have the honor to state that I don't think it would answer to import a skilled tobacco grower or curer from a foreign country, or establish a Government Tobacco Farm, because the climate of Mysore at the critical time of curing the tobacco leaves appears to be too dry, while the extent of rich soil required for the finer varieties of tobacco is very limited.

Something might perhaps be done by the Government to get the tobacco growers of the Periyapatna Taluk of the Ashtagram Division to send their produce to market in a better state. This tobacco was highly valued, I believe, till lately, but is being ousted in the market by the country tobacco grown and cured at Dindigal by Messrs. Campbell and Co.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 16th March 1874.

From the Officiating Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 215, R, dated Bangalore, 23rd February 1874.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular No. 5505--48 of the 7th ultimo, forwarding for opinion Resolution of the Government of India in the Agricultural Department, No. 689 of the 26th December 1873, on the subject of employing a skilled tobacco grower and curer from Manilla to instruct the native agriculturists.

2. In reply, I beg to submit copies of the replies received from the three Deputy Commissioners in this Division approving in general of the proposal.

3. I am confident that, with such assistance, tobacco quite as good as that of Trichinopoly and little inferior to that of Havanna might be grown in Mysore. The difficulty, however, is to get the natives to abandon their old defective system and to adopt a better method of curing and the cultivation of foreign varieties of the plant. Until some certain hope of their doing so and securing a good market for their produce can be entertained, it would, I conceive, be premature on the part of the Mysore Government to go to the expense of procuring a tobacco curer from Manilla.

4. Captain Magrath hopes that the experiments in the model farm to be established at Bangalore may conduce to the instruction of the ryots who, he expects, will readily take to the cultivation of the weed, but I am inclined to adopt more the view taken by Mr. Krishnaiengar that the experiments if made at all should be made chiefly in the country where tobacco is grown. The Bettadpur tobacco has moreover the reputation of being the best in the country; the red soil on which it is grown is much superior to that round Bangalore, and the sample of the tobacco sent to Mr. Broughton was pronounced by him to be richer in potassic carbonate than many of the native specimens which he had tested. A plentiful supply of the ashes of plants and of wood, stated by him to be required for manure, can also be easily procured from the jungles in the immediate neighbourhood. Therefore the first step, which I would urge on Government to take, is to establish a tobacco farm there and not to confine operations to Bangalore, where the chances of success are less. Another farm might also be started at Jangal in the Banavar Taluk for the benefit of the Hassan and Kadur tobacco growers, who have also no difficulty in procuring similar manure from the kavals in the neighbourhood. As rightly observed in page 91 of the printed report, it is to such places, producing crops of good and tolerably flavored tobacco, that the efforts of tobacco planters should be directed.

5. As inducement to the ryots to try foreign varieties of the weed, I would recommend further that the assessment on the lands on which the experiment is made, should be remitted for the first two years, and prizes be offered for some years in each hobli to those ryots who cure their tobacco best.

6. Should the establishment of these farms succeed in improving the quality of the tobacco, it would probably stimulate the demand were the Mysore Government to secure the services of any curer who might be engaged by the Madras Government to teach the ryots near those farms, by which time also he would have gained valuable experience at Trichinopoly and Dindigal.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, To the Offg. Commissioner, Nundydroog Division. No. 1092, dated Bangalore, 9th February 1874.

With reference to your Circular memorandum, No. 502, dated 16th January 1874, I have the honor to inform you, that I am of opinion, that it would be very desirable to procure some experienced and skilled tobacco grower for the purpose of imparting to the natives of Mysore, a better knowledge of growing and curing tobacco, as the present native system, no doubt, is slovenly and bad; the indigenous tobacco at present grown appears to be much preferred to any foreign kinds by natives owing to the strength and pungency of the former, but still the manner of preparation of tobacco by them is very indifferent. In Bangalore where a large model farm is shortly to be established, the culture of this weed could be most advantageously carried out, and numerous intelligent native agriculturists would have an opportunity of observing the benefit, which would result by the superior growth and curing of the indigenous tobacco, and as their tastes become cultivated from the use of it, through the improved process, the additional labor entailed would be repaid by both enhancing its value in this country and rendering it a marketable commodity for export.

2. The marked strides made by native gardeners in the cultivation of fruit (English and Native), as well as the skill shown by them in the growth of English flowers of every description at Bangalore, afford ample promise of their giving their attention to the superior cultivation of tobacco, if the way of doing so were properly demonstrated to them, and for this purpose when the Government farm is formed, Government would do well, to procure a competent foreign tobacco grower to be the means of imparting instruction to the unskilled and indigenous cultivator of this plant.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 16th March 1874.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, To the Officiating Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, No. 1912—783, dated Camp Bowringpet, 28th January 1874.

In reply to your Circular memorandum No. 502 of the 16th instant, I have the honor to state that the proposal to secure the services of a skilled tobacco grower and curer from the Manillas or elsewhere to instruct the native agriculturists would undoubtedly be productive of much good in places such as those noted in the * margin where the tobacco plant thrives well, and is largely cultivated, but I do not feel disposed to recommend the adoption of the proposal in this part of the country, where a limited extent is cultivated solely for home consumption and not for exportation. It would, however, be advisable to have Kanarese directions for growing and curing the plant freely distributed among the ryots and others, and if this arouses them to seek further instructions, we might then send for an experienced tobacco grower to teach them.

* Periyapatna.
Arkalgúd.
Banavar.
Haroballi.

From the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Toomkoor District, To the Officiating Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, No. 990, dated Toomkoor, 31st January 1874.

With reference to your Circular No. 502 of the 16th ultimo calling for an expression of opinion on the subject of tobacco culture, I have the honor to observe that the cultivation of tobacco is principally carried on in the Taluks of Sira, Koratagere and Maddagiri. The mode of cultivation and curing appears to be the same everywhere. It is very correctly and minutely described in Chapter XI of the Report on the production of tobacco in India. It is my firm conviction that the ryots will not be made to see the advantages of improved cultivation until the results are shewn to them very tangibly. I mean that unless they see such cultivation carried on under their eyes, and they find that the tobacco thus highly cultivated will bring in a much larger return in money than they obtain at present, the ryots will not be induced to exert themselves; they will not try a method which they consider only as an experiment. The results obtained by such cultivation must therefore be clearly shewn to them, and this will probably best be effected in a model farm. If also a few gentlemen such as are engaged in coffee planting could be induced to try this cultivation, and it proved pecuniarily successful, their example would at once be followed.

As regards the curing of the tobacco, the Amildars report that the ryots express themselves willing to be taught, and as learning how to cure the leaf will be no expense to them, and as the correct process of curing is not I believe expensive, our efforts towards introducing better cured tobacco into the market would probably meet with early success.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, General No. 721—257, dated 6th March 1874.

In reply to your dockets Nos. 5505—48, and 6536—96, dated 7th January and 27th February 1874, respectively, enclosing copy of Government of India Resolution No. 689, dated 26th December 1873, regarding the cultivation of tobacco, I have the honor to forward for submission to the Chief Commissioner, copies of letters Nos. and dates as per * margin, from the Deputy Commissioners of Mysore and Hassan, expressing their views on the subject, and with reference thereto to offer the following observations.

* No. 1131, dated 22nd February 1874, from Mysore.
No. 1151, dated 25th February 1874, from Hassan.

2. A reference to this Office letter No. 255—64, dated 4th August 1873, to your address will shew that a detailed report has already been made on the method of growing and curing tobacco in this Division. In fact, the unfavorable results of the experiments heretofore made with exotic seed having often been noticed, it now only remains for me to repeat what I have heretofore submitted, *viz.*, that the object in view can scarcely be attained until the cultivators are assured that the article on which they are to bestow extra care and labor and outlay will command a proportionately remunerative price in the market.

4. I concur with both the Deputy Commissioners if it is determined to foster the cultivation of foreign tobacco, that the services of men skilled in the culture and manipulation of tobacco should be secured from Manilla or elsewhere, to instruct native agriculturists in this Province, and thereby introduce a better system of cultivating and curing the plant, and I quite endorse Captain Shaw's opinion, that it is hopeless to expect that natives will lay out any money, or trouble themselves about improved methods of cultivation, the results of which may be questionable. Government must take the initiative in the matter; in fact the whole thing from beginning to end must be the work of the Sarkar, and if the ryot is awakened to the superiority of exotics, it remains to be observed whether he will follow the cultivation or not; my own impression is that he will not do so.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 16th March 1874.

4. The suggestion of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, to improve acreage in lieu of the duty at present levied, is a separate question, and not likely I think to meet the difficulties of the case.

From the Offg. Dy. Commissioner of the Mysore District, To the Offg. Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 1131, dated Mysore, 22nd February 1874.

With reference to the correspondence marginally noted, on the production of tobacco in India, I have the honor to report that the system of curing tobacco prevalent in the District is a rude one, and owing to this there is no demand for the tobacco thus cured in foreign markets.

Circular No. 363 of the 20th January 1874, with enclosures.
Circular No. 413 of the 18th February 1874.

2. It might be desirable to engage the services of experienced curers from America or from the Phillipines, as suggested in the report under reference, and station them at the Bangalore Lal Bagh for the purpose of teaching a number of selected intelligent natives. If the Government would undertake to do this, it might have a very beneficial effect, and tend to create a demand for Mysore tobacco, and thus increase the area under tobacco cultivation.

3. The abolition of the excise and substitution of some slight special acreage would also put Mysore tobacco more on an equality with that grown in the British Territories.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 1151, dated Hassan, 25th February 1874.

With reference to your Circular docket No. 363 of the 20th January 1874, forwarding a copy of Mr. O'Connor's printed report on the production of tobacco in India, and calling for an expression of my opinion on the subject of the improvement of the native method of tobacco cultivation, I have the honor to submit that the method of cultivating tobacco in this District has been fully reported upon in this Office letter No. 163, dated 14th May 1873, and that the details contained in Chapter XI (page 77) of Mr. O'Connor's report generally tallies with the information furnished in the aforesaid letter.

2. With regard to Chapter XIV and part 2 of the same Chapter, I agree with the views therein expressed. It is beyond question that the native method of tobacco cultivation is of the most primitive description and is greatly in want of improvement; but to effect this is a difficulty, which it is no easy matter to overcome; for it is an admitted fact, as stated by Mr. O'Connor, *vide* page 91, that natives, chiefly the agricultural ryot classes, are so averse to innovations tending to alter their long established customs, which they cherish with such a firm handed perseverance, that they scarcely think of the benefits arising from improved principles.

3. Further the tobacco growers in this District are, as a general rule, men of no means; while, on the other hand, the well-to-do ryots are, as a rule, too much given to lead a life of indolence, and they prefer to adhere to the old system of growing tobacco with the chance of profits, rather than risk the trouble and anxieties inherent to an improved method of cultivation regarding which they are both ignorant and indifferent; and I may remark that nothing but time and models of improved cultivation, under direct Government agency, can pave the way for improvement on the part of the agriculturalists.

4. I would, therefore, advocate the formation of experimental farms in selected places, in each District, to be managed by skilled instructors who may be imported from the Mauritius or other places; and thus prove to the ryots the great profits that can be made by improved method of cultivation, for which purpose the services of coolies, in the shape of agricultural ryots, should be engaged.

5. It may not be out of place to mention here that the "Local Fund General" might with advantage pay for any cost that will have to be incurred in giving effect to this arrangement.

6. It may be presumed that once the ryot sees the great advantage to be gained by improved cultivation, he will then himself commence to follow the method adopted at the Government Experimental Farm; but at the same time it will be necessary to hold out inducements in the way of money rewards to make any real radical change in the native method of cultivation.

7. I consider that, in this country if the Government really wish to induce ryots to alter their usual mode of cultivation, it is necessary that the Government itself should take it in hand, as it is hopeless work expecting natives to lay out any money or trouble in improved methods of cultivation; if such a proposition is ever made to a ryot, the only reply he gives is, that he is a poor man, and cannot afford it, and that the Sarkar ought to do it.

8. A very strong case in point is that of coffee cultivation, which has been grown in this District for years, both by Europeans and Natives: and although the latter admit that the former by the care and expense that they incur in their plantations, obtain a crop of nearly 10 times as much as they do, still up to date there is hardly a native cultivator who attempts to weed, or manure his coffee plants, owing to the expense that he will have to incur by so doing.

9. The Manilla tobacco sent to this District was distributed to all the taluks, and most of the Amildars have reported that the seeds germinated, but that the plants nearly all withered, and that the crop was a failure. In Periyapatna Taluk, Mysore District, where I remember some succeeded, the ryots did not approve of the tobacco as they said it was not strong enough in flavor, and that it would not pay them to grow it, as the natives of the country would not appreciate it.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the following letter No. 6810—157, dated Bangalore, 16th March 1874, be addressed to the Government of India, in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

General No. 6810.
157.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, 16*th March* 1874.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE,
CALCUTTA

SIR,

In replying to the Resolution of the Government of India, on the subject of tobacco culture, communicated in your No. 689, dated 26th December last, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to observe that, in spite of the apathy of the agricultural class to whom it is vain to look for any improvement in the cultivation of tobacco unless such are directly fostered by Government, private enterprise, directed in great measure by Europeans, *is* gradually improving the character of the manufactured tobacco. And further, that while the services of a skilled tobacco grower and curer could hardly be utilized in Mysore for any length of time, Colonel Meade is of opinion that the Province might with advantage bear a due proportion of the cost of any such experiment which His Excellency the Governor General in Council may think fit to authorize.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 17th March 1874.

From the Offg. Superintendent of the Inam Settlement, To the Inam Commissioner of Mysore, General No. 158, dated 26th December 1873.

Your No. 1870, dated 14th November 1873.

Has the honor to forward for orders extract No. 5 from the "Referred Case Register" regarding two Devadaya inams in the village of Jinahalli, Honnali Taluk, together with copies of the vernacular statements and inam register thereof.

1 Memo.
1 Copy of Register.
2 Do of Statements.

Extract from the Register of Cases referred for the orders of the Inam Commissioner.

Serial Register No.	.. ..	5.
Date of Reference.	.. ..	26th December 1873.
Taluk ..	.. ..	Honnali.
Village and No. of Case	.. ..	Jinahalli, Cases Nos. 5 and 6.
No. of Register Sheet	.. ..	24.

Object of Reference.

The extracts from the Register and the copy of the inamdars' statements shew that the inams particularized below—

Dry.	Assessment.	Jodi.	Name.
No. 97—4 $\frac{9}{16}$ seers.	0 15 2	0 9 2	Jinahalli Vinayakdevar.
No. 66—4 $\frac{0}{16}$ do	0 15 2	0 9 2	do Bhiredevar.

were confirmed, on the 25th August 1869, to the parties therein named, conditionally on the service being performed as heretofore, and on the representation by the Pujaris in question, at the time of the settlement, that, although no temples were then in existence, the worship of the idols was carried on in their respective houses.

2. On a complaint being received by the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District that no worship was rendered in the temples for which the inams were granted, that officer referred to me for information regarding the settlement of the case, in giving which he was requested to inform me of the results of his enquiry, and of any action he might take, in the event of his discovering that any wilful representation had been made on the part of the taluk officials.

3. On the 27th ultimo the Deputy Commissioner informed me that the worship was performed in the houses of the grantees, and that no notice was required to be taken in the matter, as he had directed the Amil to see occasionally that the worship was performed on the terms of the confirmation.

4. But as the lands were granted as an endowment for the temples of Vinayakdevar and Biredevar, now non-existent, it appears to me that the original conditions of the grant having been departed from, the lands are now enjoyed by the Pujaris for their personal benefit.

5. Under these circumstances the orders of the Inam Commissioner are sought as to whether resumption should not be directed.

6. A reference was made to the Amil of Honnali on the 6th December. His report dated 18th December is to the effect that—

a. The exact date of the year cannot be given as to when the temples ceased to exist, probably it may be about 60 years ago.

b. The idols were transferred to the houses of the Pujaris about 50 years ago.

c. The grants are Devadaya, and—

d. The present incumbents are the descendants of the managers of the institutions.

The title-deeds are made out in the names of the managers for the time being of the institutions, but they are held in abeyance pending orders hereon. I think certainly the inams should be resumed.

Inam Commissioner's Orders, No. 247, dated Bangalore, 13th February 1874.

These inams are stated to have been granted for the endowment of certain temples which have been non-existent for about 60 years. The object of the grant having long ago ceased to exist, the Inam

Superintendent recommends the resumption of the grant, which was in the first instance confirmed on condition that the "puja" should be rendered in the private houses of the pujaris. Forwarded for the decision of the Chief Commissioner. These cases will form a precedent.

No. 6832—Rev. 307, dated Bangalore, 17th March 1874.

Order thereon.—With the foregoing letter the Inam Commissioner forwards for decision a recommendation by Inam Superintendent, for the revocation of certain grants, the objects of which have ceased for some 60 years.

2. It would have been quite proper to have resumed these grants when they were enquired into in 1869; but as they were then confirmed on a condition which appears to have been since duly acted up to, the Chief Commissioner declines now to interfere with them.

But if that condition is at any time disregarded, Colonel Meade rules that the grants should at once be resumed.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No 943—Revenue No. 17, dated Camp Kunigal, 14th February 1874.

Having just inspected that portion of the Kunigal Farm said to be required by the village authorities for its extension, I have the honor to report upon it, and to bring to the notice of the Officiating Chief Commissioner how seriously its withdrawal from within the limits of the farm will affect its interests with reference to para 3 of Government of Mysore Order No. 5093—22 of 8th December 1873.

This portion of the farm contains the farm servants' huts, the Superintendent's house, and at least four acres of grass land which was laid down with hariyali at a great expense many years ago and has been maintained with a great deal of trouble. The crop I usually obtain would be 2 tons to an acre, and taking the market price at 50 Rs per ton, the yearly yield of these 4 acres will be 8 tons at 400 Rs.

Should this land be required for the village, I claim compensation under the Land Acquisition Act in proportion, as well as compensation for the huts and Superintendent's house for whom I should have to erect new buildings elsewhere.

I do not understand on what grounds the Amildar reported that the village would not admit of extension elsewhere, and a personal inspection by the Deputy Commissioner would have shewn him that in more than one other direction there is land adjoining the outskirts of the village infinitely more suitable for building. I moreover now learn that the village people do not wish to acquire this farm land, and as the extension now said to be desired is due entirely to the excessive trade brought into the village by the active operations at the farm, and the concentration of a large number of men and horses, it is apparent that a decline in these numbers or a cessation of operations would leave the extension uncalled for, and the houses if built would very shortly be uninhabited.

As the Deputy Commissioner has apparently fallen into the views of the Amildar, and there does not seem much probability of arriving at an issue, I would suggest that the Commissioner of the Division be asked to inspect the land required by the village, as well as that required by me for the extension of the farm.

No. 6908—Rev. 185, dated Bangalore, 20th March 1874.

Order thereon.—The question of granting the four acres of land from the Farm to the Kunigal Municipality must be left for the decision of the Commissioner when he visits the place in the course of his next usual tour, as from Major Stewart's remarks the question is apparently not one of urgency.

2. No final orders can be passed before the Commissioner reports what action he has taken under the Land Acquisition Act for the acquirement of the land applied for by the Military Assistant for the enlargement of the Farm.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 20th March 1874.

From the Offg. Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 2540—274, dated Bangalore, 31st January 1874.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 4832—685, dated the 25th November 1873, forwarding copy of a * letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, containing certain suggestions tending to the improvement of the supply of sheep to the troops in India, and calling for a report on the 3rd point referred to in the Government letter above quoted, *viz.*, "the establishment of blanket factories in the jails of Districts where sheep are largely reared."

* No. 2—130, dated the 8th November 1873.

2. In reply, I beg to state that all the large jails in this Province use wool extensively already in the manufacture of coarse blankets required for the use of the prisoners, and in the Central Jail about 2,000 lbs. of wool of different qualities are used monthly, the wool required for prisoners' blankets being obtainable in the local market at Rs. 3 or 4 per maund of 25 pounds, and the superior wool required for the manufacture of the finer kinds of carpets, &c. costing as high as Rs. 8 per maund.

3. A very large quantity of coarse wool is now produced in this Province and is nearly all used within its limits, and it is my impression that the finer kind of wool would also be purchased to a moderate extent at a fair price on the spot, if it was procurable.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the following letter, No. 6912—161 of the 20th March 1874, be addressed to the Government of India.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Genl. No. 6912.
161.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, 20*th March* 1874.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE,
Calcutta.

"Studs."

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of letter No. 2—130 of the 8th November 1873, inviting an expression of the Chief Commissioner's opinion on certain measures having for their object the encouragement of sheep-breeding in the Province, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to refer you to my predecessor's letter No. 5033—96 of the 3rd December 1872 affording full information on the subject, and, with reference to the 3rd question raised in the letter under acknowledgment, to transmit copy of a letter No. 2540—274 of the 31st January 1874 from the Offg. Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, from which it will be observed that factories of the kind contemplated have already been established in all the large jails in this Province, and that wool is extensively used in the manufacture of coarse blankets required for the use of the prisoners, and of the finer kinds of carpets, &c., turned out of the factory of the Central Jail at Bangalore.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 20th March 1874.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 529—116, dated Yelwal, 3rd December 1873.

In reply to your letter No. 2935—123, dated 2nd September 1873, requesting me to reconsider the whole subject connected with bagni toddy, and submit my views thereon, I have the honor to state, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, that looking to the many difficulties attending the imposition of fixed rates of assessment on all bagni trees grown in coffee gardens and in hittals, (*vide* suggestion I,) I am of opinion that, subject to the continuance of the system of renting out to the villagers the right of drawing toddy from trees other than those growing in gardens and hittals at an average of the past five years' realizations, the bagni question may remain as it is till the survey takes up the Manjarabad Taluk, and then the bagni trees can be treated in the same manner as date trees standing on ryots' kandayam lands.

Copies of the marginally noted letters from the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, on the subject, are enclosed.

No. 669, dated 5th October 1873, from Hassan.
„ 756, „ 31st do
835 „ 31st do from Joint Honorary Secretary.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 669, dated Hassan, 5th October 1873.

In reply to your docket No. 496 of the 22nd ultimo, I have the honor to state that it appears to me that the bagni toddy question is one which ought not to be considered alone.

2. I am of opinion that it is one which ought to be taken up in conjunction with that of coffee, which is one of far more importance, and is one where the abuses connected with it call loudly for remedy.

3. From a careful study of the subject in all its bearings, I am fully convinced that there is more fraud going on in the Coffee Department, than any Revenue Department in Mysore.

4. The following table will speak for itself. It bears a lie on its face from the very commencement.

Year.	Europeans.		Halat paid per acre; fractions omitted.			Natives.		Halat per acre; fractions omitted.			Remarks.
	Acres.	Halat.				Acres.	Halat.				
		Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1865—66	22,332	8,623	..	6	..	30,628	31,423	1	0	0	Mr. Krishna Rao was placed in charge of the Coffee Department in 1864 and continued to discharge the duties till 1867, when he was succeeded by Mr. Syed Amir Ahmed, who was succeeded by Mr. Venkatnarnappa in 1870, and from then up to the present date an European Assistant has been in charge of the Department.
1866—67	22,385	5,859	...	4	..	28,275	23,286	0	13	0	
1867—68	23,075	8,487	...	5	...	28,393	36,529	1	4	0	
1868—69	22,905	6,463	..	4	...	28,577	31,988	1	3	0	
1869—70	23,082	5,645	...	4	...	28,682	23,007	0	12	0	
1870—71	23,169	6,066	...	4	...	29,224	23,741	0	12	0	
1871—72	23,195	3,937	...	3	...	29,353	20,564	0	11	0	
1872—73	23,238	7,291	...	5	...	29,492	21,903	0	11	0	

5. How Mr. Krishna Rao, who was sent in 1864 to this District, and had an establishment given him *solely* for coffee work, ever could have persuaded himself that the figures he submitted to Government were even approximately correct is, I must confess, a problem which I cannot solve.

6. Whilst English coffee paid on average of 6 annas an acre, native coffee paid a rupee.

7. In 1867—68, English coffee paid 5 annas, whilst native coffee paid Rs. 1—4—0.

8. Now this, on the face of it, manifestly absurd. It is only necessary for the most casual observer to go round the country to see that it is so.

9. The real fact is that the native acreage is altogether false, and nearly every bit of jungle in the whole country is planted with native coffee, by men who have never received any authority to do so. If anything were wanting to prove the truth of this, it is the fact that I have taken the same of the English coffee planters generally in the District, and all, including Mr. Middleton who has more waste land than any other planter, said they would prefer a moderate acreage, say 12 annas or even a rupee. This alone would give nearly as much as we get now from both European and native gardens together.

10. It would at once settle what, if allowed to go on further, may prove a difficult question—the rights of natives to certain jungles. Those who could not afford, or did not wish, to cultivate, would resign their jungles.

11. Even now the action of the Forest Department is greatly cramped. The most impudent claims to jungles are put forward, and cannot be disallowed without a long investigation, and in short Government interests suffer in every way.

12. Forests, especially forests of the character of those in Belur, Maharajdurga and the eastern portions of Manjarabad will, day by day, become more valuable for timber. The railway must sooner or later reach these parts, and in these forests, which, from the nature of the ground, can easily be worked, the action of the Forest Department will be tied by finding jungles in the hands of people who have been allowed to usurp them, and to retain them without any adequate consideration whatsoever.

13. Again, there is no check whatever on smuggling, except an under-paid and notoriously venal native agency.

14. For the sake of the revenues, in the interests of the morality, and for the protection of the valuable State forests, I would advocate the survey of all coffee lands in this District being *at once* undertaken by the Revenue Survey Department, and an acreage substituted for the present ridiculous halat system. I believe the cost of the survey would be covered in one year by the increased revenue, and further it would then perhaps be possible for the Forest Department to work the forests in a more satisfactory manner than they do at present.

15. I also beg to point out that there is no separate coffee establishment at present in the Assistant Commissioner's Office. He simply has the usual Sub-Division establishment and no extra hands.

16. I am of opinion that what I have endeavoured to above set forth is deserving of early attention and action on the part of the Government.

17. In the meanwhile I would advocate that the European coffee planters should be allowed to have the right to all bagni toddy in their gardens, and all other bagni toddy whatsoever (except perhaps that grown in backyards, and this too would leave an opinion for disputes,) I would recommend to be sold yearly, village by village, every February for the ensuing year.

18. I may add that I am going to ask the Association to check the figures, Rs. 7,291, shewn as last year's halat paid by the European planters, as I have doubts in my own mind as to its accuracy.

19. If all coffee lands be surveyed and an acreage put on, I would allow all proprietors to have the bagni growing on their lands, and only put up the right to grow bagni in Government forests to auction.

20. I do not think any restriction as to selling need be imposed, or that the question is one of sufficient importance to call for any ruling.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 756, dated Hassan, 31st October 1873.

With reference to the 2nd paragraph of your letter No. 581 of the 29th instant, I have to state that I can offer no suggestion on the subject. In my letter No. 669, dated 5th October 1873, I pointed out that our returns of coffee gardens themselves are inaccurate. This being the case, we cannot hope to obtain accurate accounts of the number of trees in hittals.

2. For this reason I can offer no opinion on the 3rd para of your letter under reply.

3. A detailed statement shewing the amount of the revenue derived from bagni toddy from the last five years is enclosed.

4. In conclusion, I must express my regret that you consider my letter above quoted contained irrelevant matter. I still think that the bagni question can only be satisfactorily dealt with as therein recommended.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 20th March 1874.

From the Joint Honorary Secretary, Planters' Association, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District No. 835, dated Manjarabad, 31st October 1873.

In reply to your docket, miscellaneous No. 400, dated 6th of October, forwarding copy of a letter addressed to the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, expressing your views regarding bagni toddy, I am desired by the members of the Association to inform you that they perfectly concur with you in your opinion on the subject; but that with regard to the substitution of a land tax in lieu of the present halat, it will be necessary to convene a general meeting to discuss the subject, and that as picking operations have already commenced, a meeting cannot be called until after the despatch of crop.

Statement shewing the Amount of Revenue realized from Bagni Toddy in the Hassan District for past five years.

No.	Year.	Amount.		
1	1868—69	1,618	1	10
2	1869—70	3,843	4	4
3	1870—71	4,265	8	6
4	1871—72	5,080	7	5
5	1872—73	6,888	3	11
	Total	21,695	10	..

No. 6907—Rev. 101, dated Bangalore, 20th March 1874.

Order thereon.—As recommended by the Commissioner, the Chief Commissioner directs that, until the advent of the survey, the system of renting out to the villagers the right of drawing bagni toddy from trees other than those growing in gardens and hittals at an average of the past five years be continued and acted upon.

2. This does not dispose of the point treated under sub-head I of para 2 of the Order of 2nd September last.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From Colonel E. Boddam, on Special Duty, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 80, dated Bangalore, 9th March 1874.

I have the honor to forward report of the further result of my experimental culture of Georgian sugar maize on about ½ an acre of land in the Government-House field, from which it will be seen that a large profit can be realized, and the cereal will at once find a ready market as hospital diet. This is the very best variety of the white Indian corn, so extensively used in America in its unripe state, boiled and considered when in season as necessary for table as the potato.

2. It would do well, grown under irrigation like the country variety of Indian corn, and so grown, there will be no risk to the crop from deficient rain-fall. This maize must be kept away from any other variety so as not to hybridize or degenerate.

3. In the Shimoga Jail land, a small supply was tried and did very well.

4. Three hundred more lbs. of the seed have been sent to the Commissary General, Madras, for experiment, as requested.

Report of the Experimental Cultivation of the undermentioned Crop.

1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11										12
Description of grain sown.	Date of sowing.	Area sown.	Mode of culture adopted.	Date of cutting.	Outlay incurred.		Weight of the stalks as fodder.	Value of crop as fodder.	Weight and value of seed.	Value of the refuse as fuel, &c.	Comparative cost of cultivation of 1 acre of land and value of produce for the same area.										Remarks.
					Particulars.	Total.					Georgian Sugar Maize, dry crop. Average dry land.				Indian corn of the Country. Wet crop-Garden land.						
Georgian Sugar Maize.—30 lbs to the Acre.	23rd August 1873.	2,361 yards.	Used the small iron pony plough (Hanson and Sim's) drawn by bullocks; the seed was sown in drills, 1 yard apart and 1 foot between the seeds; subsequent weeding and cultivation with iron cultivator or grubber drawn by bullocks. Manure used was town sweepings, not the very best; no other could be got. The seed drills were marked out very rapidly by a newly invented hand-plough and cultivator made by Giles of Euxeby, England.	22nd November 1873.	Ploughing ... 17 0 0 Manure ... 47 0 0 Sowing ... 1 10 0 Harvesting ... 1 6 0 Shelling ... 1 0 0 Watching ... 7 0 0 Assessment of land ... 2 0 0 Value of seed sown ... 2 0 0	79	Stalks of little value being of dwarf variety.	Rupees 2 0 0	635 lbs at 6 lbs per Rupee—106 5 4 Rupees—2 0 0	Produce ... 216 Fodder, &c ... 8 Total... 224 Deduct cost of cultivation ... 162 Profit ... 61	3 2 4 6 7 8 9 0 14 8	Produce ... 77 8 0 Fodder, &c ... 12 1 9 Total... 89 9 9 Deduct cost of cultivation ... 58 2 0 Profit ... 31 7 9	*Vide* Proceedings of the Madras Government, No. 149, dated 14th January 1874.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 21st March 1874.

No. 6909—Rev. 313, dated Bangalore, 20th March 1874.

Order thereon.—The result of the experiment is considered satisfactory.

2. In future, Colonel Boddam will be good enough to submit periodical reports, quarterly, half yearly or annual, giving a concise resume of what has been done during the period under report.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General No. 100—Rev. 15, dated Mysore, 20th May 1873.

In reply to your Circular No. 7229—65 of the 15th March 1873, on the subject of the increased rates of still-head duty for liquor issued from the distilleries in this Division, I have the honor to state for the information of the Chief Commissioner that, as proposed in para 8 of the Chief Commissioner's notes, one uniform rate of still-head duty, namely Rs. 2 per gallon, may be introduced for liquor issued to the Mysore and Hassan Districts, exclusive of the town of Mysore.

2. Regarding the rate of Rs. 3 proposed for the town of Mysore, it must be observed that, excepting rum, which was occasionally issued from the Distillery at Palhalli, on payment of a duty of Rs. 3 per gallon, the liquor heretofore sold in the town paid only a duty of Rs. 1—8—0, which should be raised to Rs. 2 in common with that issued to the District. The proposed duty of Rs. 3—0—0 per gallon seems therefore unduly heavy.

3. With reference to para 2, I beg to state that orders have been issued to the Deputies as directed, fixing the strength of the spirits henceforward at one uniform standard, *viz.*, 19° under proof of Syke's Hydrometer, though a loss to Government is to be apprehended from this measure.

4. Regarding para 3, I request that 2 Syke's Standard Hydrometers with weights and 2 books of tables complete may be supplied to the Hassan District, none being required for the Mysore District, which received a supply last year, of 3 Syke's Hydrometers with weights and books.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 36, Rev., dated Bangalore, 26th May 1873.

With reference to your circular No. 7229—65 of 15th March 1873, calling for an expression of opinion on the proposed increase of rates of still-head duty, I have the honor to submit the following remarks for the Chief Commissioner's consideration.

2. I beg also to forward copies of letters from the several Deputy Commissioners, whom I thought it expedient to consult on the advisability or otherwise of increasing the present rate of duty.

3. Since the introduction of the Sadar Distillery system, the rate of still-head duty was raised twice in the Bangalore District, and once in the Kolar District, and the rate in the Toomkoor District has remained stationary. The duty levied in the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore is the highest in the Province.

4. The Kolar Deputy Commissioner considers it inadvisable to increase the rate on the ground that the wholesale vendors will increase the price of arrack, which might act as a further inducement to the retail vendors on the frontiers to carry on smuggling, which is still going on in the Kolar District. This District is bounded on almost all sides by Her Majesty's Territories.

5. The Deputy Commissioner's remarks regarding the danger of smuggling on the frontier are worthy of consideration, inasmuch as if the price of liquor be raised, then smuggling may be encouraged from Her Majesty's Territories, where the Sadar Distillery system does not exist, and where liquor is moreover sold very cheap. Further a rise in the price of liquor might have the effect of inducing the border villagers to go across the frontier to drink their liquor.

6. The Deputy Commissioner, Toomkoor District, with reference to a query from this office, has replied to the effect that neither illicit distillation nor smuggling of liquor is carried on in his District.

7. On a reference to the letters to your address noted in the * margin, it will be seen that Colonel Pearse is of opinion that we must wait a little longer before increasing the existing rates.

*No. 81 of 8th August 1872.
No. 192 of 18th January 1873.

8. I may state that there is the danger if the price is raised too high, that arrack will become as dear as cheap adulterated brandy, and any decided increase in the consumption of cheap brandies will be so much loss to our Abkari revenue.

9. Looking at the present consumption of liquor I am inclined to concur with the Deputy Commissioners in thinking that the present rates of still-head duty should not be increased, though Major Lindsay suggests that the rate in the taluks of the Bangalore District be increased from Rs. 1—4—0 to Rs. 1—8—0 per gallon; but in which suggestion I disagree.

10. I base my recommendation apart from any consideration whether the profits of distillers may not be such as to enable them to pay a higher rate of duty, and upon the practical test afforded by figures of the ratio of increase of consumption before and after the periods that the still-head duty has been raised. If the tables of consumption shew that any particular addition of duty has not had the effect of diminishing the natural consumption, and that thereafter such consumption steadily increases, then a moderate additional still-head duty might be imposed; but where consumption is checked by the increase of duty, and takes some time to regain its former rate, then, I submit, an additional rate of duty is inadvisable. Judging by this standard, and also remembering as regards the Cantonment and Pete, the danger from competition of French and other brandies, I hardly think any general increase of the rates of still-head duty is advisable at present.

11. The consumption statistics from the Town and Cantonment shew that the increase in June 1865, from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 2¾ per gallon, resulted in a marked decrease in consumption and an injurious falling off of the revenue for 2 or 3 years afterwards. It is true that during the last two years, the figures have gone up again; but not to any marked extent or which may not be accounted for by the growing size of Bangalore. As regards the District of Bangalore, the present consumption stands at the same figure it did eight years ago, an increase in this District would therefore appear to be inadvisable.

In the case of the Kolar District, the consumption at present is even less than it was in 1864—65. The present rate of still-head duty is Re. 1 per gallon in the case of the Toomkoor District, and looking at the very limited consumption in that District, I doubt the expediency of increasing that rate even by 4 annas.

12. With reference to para 5 of the Kolar Deputy Commissioner's letter deprecating the present practice of selling the retail licenses for arrack shops at large places by public auction, I beg to state that I am opposed to the practice of selling such licenses by competition, and I would recommend in the case of large towns the same practice as now prevails in the Bangalore Cantonment and Pete.

13. A statement is appended shewing the yearly sales of arrack since the introduction of the Sadar Distillery system.

14. With reference to para 2 of your circular under reply, instructions have been issued to the Deputy Commissioners for the general adoption of 19°, under proof of Syke's Hydrometer as the fixed standard strength at which spirits are to be issued from the distilleries.

15. As noted in the * margin 12 Syke's Standard Hydrometers with weights and books of table complete, are required for the use of this Division.

*Bangalore	...	2
Kolar	...	4
Toomkoor	...	2
Reserve at 50 per cent	...	4
		12

16. I am also inclined to recommend that each District Officer be supplied with one for occasional testing of liquor, when he is out in the interior of the District.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, District, To the Offg. Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, No. 95, dated Bangalore, 2nd May 1873.

With reference to your Circular No. 6, dated 4th instant, I have the honor to forward the undermentioned statements for your information:—

1. Statement exhibiting the quantity of arrack issued for sale from the Bangalore Sadar Distillery.

2. Ditto from the Channapatna Sadar Distillery.

3. Statement as regards arrack issued to other Districts from the Bangalore Sadar Distillery.

II. The Distillery at Channapatna was abolished in the year 1867—68.

III. The original still-head duty in the Cantonment and Town of Bangalore was Rs. 2 per gallon of arrack. This rate was twice raised, first to Rs. 2—4—0 on the 1st August 1864, and then to Rs. 2-12-0 on the 15th June 1865.

IV. The still-head duty on arrack consumed in the District was also twice raised. It was originally one rupee per gallon. On the 15th June 1865 it was raised to Rs. 1-4-0, and on the 26th May 1871 to Rs. 1-8-0 per gallon.

V. As the duty levied on arrack in the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore is the highest in the Province, and there is the danger if the price is raised too high, that it will become as dear as cheap brandy, I am not inclined to recommend any further increase thereon.

VI. From the first mentioned statement it will be observed that the consumption of the liquor in the District has been reduced since the increase of duty to Rs. 1-8-0, which was effected in consequence of certain remarks made by the Chief Commissioner on the Administration Report of the District for 1870-71. The reduction in the consumption has not however affected the realizations which have on the contrary increased.

VII. In my opinion the still-head duty on arrack consumed in the District may be safely raised to Rs. 1-12-0, per gallon, without leading to the temptation of illicit distilling or smuggling, &c. I would not recommend a higher duty considering that the distillers have to meet contingent expenses such as cart-hire, &c.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Toomkoor District, To the Offg. Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, No. 38, dated Toomkoor, 15th April 1873.

I have the honor, in reply to your Circular No. 6 of the 4th instant, on the subject of the proposed increase of the still-head duty on arrack, to state that in my opinion the statistics available of the results of the Sadar Distillery system since its introduction, are not favorable to any addition to the existing duty. The consumption of the liquor has not been such as would prevent the increase causing an undesirable reaction on the abkari revenue. I have carefully examined the transactions of one taluk for one year, and the net profits of the retail vendors are by no means encouraging. One inevitable result of additional taxation would be to drive the vendors to unlimited adulteration which would be a very unpleasant consummation. It appears to me therefore that the time has not yet arrived for raising the duty on arrack.

2. Referring to para 2 of your Circular under reply, I beg to state that since the introduction of the existing system, before which arrack was a Government farm let out annually on contract, there has been no change in the rate of the still-head duty, the same duty of one rupee a gallon being levied up to date.

3. The statement called for is submitted in the prescribed form.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, To the Offg. Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, No. 112—40, dated Kolar, 18th April 1873.

In reply to your Circular letter No. 6 of the 4th instant, I have the honor to submit the accompanying statement shewing the yearly sales of arrack since the introduction of the Sadar Distillery system, that is, from 1st May 1864.

2. The still-head duty was originally fixed at one rupee per gallon with a remission of three per cent for wastage. This rate was in existence till the 10th June 1865, when the duty was increased to Rs. 1-4-0 per gallon, which is still in force, with no allowance for wastage.

3. It will be observed from the abstract *statement as per margin, that the abkari revenue of the District was on the increase for the first two years,(1864-65 and 1865-66) after the introduction of the Sadar Distillery system, and that there has been a falling off from 1866-67 to 1869-70, and again a marked increase during the past three years. I attribute the decline of revenue from 1866-67 to 1869-70—first to the drought and famine which we experienced in 1866-67; and second to the discontinuance of the practice of sending liquor from the Gudibanda Distillery of this District to Devanhalli and other places in the Bangalore District.

* Abstract of Arrack sold and the Amount of Still-Head Duty realized since the introduction of the Sadar Distillery system.

Years.	Quantity of Arrack.			Rate of Still Head Duty.			Amount of Still Head Duty collected.		
	Gallons.	Bottles.	Drams.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1864—65	22,881	5	7	1	0	0	22,222	4	1
1865—66	25,113	3	3				30,201	7	2
1866—67	13,131	1	7				16,414	2	3
1867—68	15,300	2	4				19,125	8	4
1868—69	11,147	2	6	1	4	0	13,934	5	2
1869—70	15,504	5	6				19,381	3	2
1870—71	18,015	1	4				23,144	1	0
1871—72	20,046	0	3				25,057	9	3
1872—73	21,658	0	6				27,072	10	6

4. I do not consider it advisable to increase the rate any more in this District, because the distillers who are also the wholesale vendors will of course increase the price of arrack, and this might act as a further inducement to the retail vendors on the frontiers to carry on smuggling, which, notwithstanding the efforts made to put it down, is still carried on in this District, bounded, as it is, almost on all sides by Her Majesty's Territories, where there is no Sadar Distillery system in existence.

5. In connection with this subject, I beg to bring to your notice the advisability of doing away with the present practice of selling the retail license for arrack shops at large places by public auction, and extending to these shops also the order of the Chief Commissioner as conveyed in Secretary's letter No. 805--R. 10 of the 16th May 1870, to the address of the Commissioner, Nagar Division, under which licenses have been given for village shops for fixed sums during the past year. The system of putting up these shops to public auction has actually ruined many people. During the past year, the highest bid for a shop per month in the towns of this District noted in the * margin was Rs. 41, and the lowest Rs. 13, but this year the highest is Rs. 56, and the lowest Rs 11. The highest rates have been bid for principally in the towns of Mulbagal and Chikballapur; but the bidders having failed to make the required deposit and pleaded inability to do so, I was obliged to order a resale of these shops. It is impossible for the vendors to make any profit after paying such high rates, and their object in bidding at such high rates is simply to oust the present vendors from feeling of animosity, and the result is that they bring down ruination upon themselves and their securities, whose property has to be sold to meet the Government demand.

* Kolar.
Sidlagatta.
Malur.
Mulbagal.
Chintamani.
Bowringpet.
Chikballapur.

6. The system of selling the shops by public auction in villages was carried on till 1871—72, when, on the authority of the Chief Commissioner's order quoted in the preceding para, it was discontinued, and the result of this change shews only a decrease of Rs. 921-10-0 during the past year, as compared with 1871-72; but I hope that by revising the rates which I am at present doing, the amount will come up.

7. I am aware that the proposed change with regard to the town shops may cause some loss in the revenue, but it will save people from ruination. In a large town like Bangalore, I believe, the rate is only Rs. 15 per mensem, and I think that this rate may be fixed for the towns of Kolar, Bowringpet, Mulbagal, Malur, and Chikballapur, while Rs. 12 may be fixed for the towns of Sidlagatta and Chintamani.

Statement shewing the Quantity of Arrack sold from Sadar Distilleries and the Amount of Still Head Duty realized since the introduction of the Sadar Distillery system.

District.	Year.	Issued to Vendors. Quantity. Gallons.	Bottles.	Drams.	Rate. Rs.	As.	P.	Amount of Still Head Duty. Rs.	As.	P.	The month in which the Rates were changed.
Town and Cantonment, Bangalore.	1864—65	77,147	4	2	2	4	0	1,68,958	15	0	The rate was increased from 2 to 2¼ Rs. on the 1st August 1864.
	1865—66	73,694	3	4¼	2	12	0	1,96,726	3	2	Do from 2¼ to 2½ Rs. on the 15th June 1865.
	66—67	57,141	4	...	2	12	0	1,57,117	13	4	
	67—68	62,748	1	2	2	12	0	1,72,557	9	2	
	68—69	66,778	5	1	2	12	0	1,83,641	13	7	
	69—70	71,047	1	1	2	12	0	1,95,379	12	3	
	70—71	77,148	5	...	2	12	0	2,12,159	4	8	
	71—72	83,314	5	4	2	12	0	2,29,198	8	4	
	72—73	85,099	3	..	2	12	0	2,34,023	10	0	
	Total...	6,54,151	2	6¼	...	...	...	17,49,793	9	6	
Bangalore.	1861—65	39,288	3	6¼	1	0	0	39,288	10	1	The rate was increased from 1 to 1½ Rs. on 15th June 1865.
	65—66	39,110	2	5½	1	4	0	47,130	1	4	*Out of this quantity, 800 gallons were sold at 10 annas a gallon.
	66—67	*30,417	3	4	1	4	0	37,521	15	8	
	67—68	34,315	3	5	1	4	0	42,394	8	5	
	68—69	33,310	3	3	1	4	0	41,638	8	3	
	69—70	37,968	1	4	1	4	0	47,460	5	0	
	70—71	15,190	4	3	1	4	0	56,188	6	7	The still head duty was raised from Rs 1—4—0 to Rs. 1—8—0 on 20th May 1873.
	71—72	40,061	4	7	1	8	0	58,202	1	0	
	72—73	39,884	3	6	1	8	0	59,826	15	0	
	Total...	3,39,518	1	3¾	...	...	...	4,30,451	7	4	
Kolar.	1861—65	22,882	...	.	1	0	0	22,222	8	5	Wastage of 3 per cent has been deducted.
	65—66	25,113	3	3	1	4	0	30,201	7	2	The duty was raised from Rs. 1 to ¼ on the 11th June 1865.
	66—67	13,131	1	7	1	4	0	16,411	2	3	
	67—68	15,300	2	4	1	4	0	19,125	8	4	
	68—69	11,117	2	6	1	4	0	13,931	5	2	
	69—70	15,501	5	6	1	4	0	19,381	3	2	
	70—71	18,515	1	4	1	4	0	23,113	12	5	
	71—72	20,046	...	8	1	4	0	25,057	9	3	
	72—73	21,658	...	6	1	4	0	27,072	10	6	
	Total..	1,63,299	...	7	...	..	...	1,96,553	2	8	
Toomkoor.	1864—65	4,176	3	5	1	0	0	4,176	9	8	
	65—66	5,357	2	2½	1	0	0	5,357	6	2	
	66—67	4,734	3	...	1	0	0	4,734	8	0	
	67—68	4,007	...	...	1	0	0	4,007	0	0	
	68—69	5,490	...	...	1	0	0	5,490	0	0	
	69—70	5,824	...	...	1	0	0	5,824	0	0	
	70—71	6,330	5	...	1	0	0	6,330	8	0	
	71—72	6,164	..	...	1	0	0	6,164	0	0	
	72—73	6,126	3	...	1	0	0	6,126	8	0	
	Total...	48,810	2	7½	...	...	—	48,810	7	10	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 21st March 1874.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 347—Rev. 117, dated Shimoga, 28th October 1873.

With reference to your letter, Circular No. 7229—R. 63, dated the 15th March last, calling for an expression of my opinion regarding the enhancement of the existing still-head duty on arrack manufactured in distilleries, I have the honor to submit the following report.

The existing and proposed rates are:—

	Present Rates.	Proposed Rates.
Shimoga	½ to °14	1 8 0
Kadur	2 to 1	2 0 0
Chitaldroog . . .	1 to °14	2 0 0

The Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga is of opinion that, in consequence of a steady increase in the consumption of liquor for several years past, the increase proposed by the Chief Commissioner may be safely put on.

The Deputy Commissioner of Kadur states that the profits of the distiller and retail seller amount to 10 annas per gallon on an average, instead of Rs. 2—8—0 as has been stated in the memo which accompanied your letter, and that, if the duty were increased, the profits of both would be absorbed.

Captain Maltby states that the distillers and retail vendors' profits are as 100 and 33 per cent respectively, which might be curtailed; and further is of opinion that as the increase in duty will only affect the drinking population without in any way diminishing the gains of the distillers and vendors who will proportionately raise the prices, the sale prices of both should be regulated.

It appears to me that the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur has been entirely based on the accounts of the distillers of the Chikmagalur Distillery, and that it is most impolitic to interfere with the selling prices as suggested by Captain Maltby.

The Sadar Distillery system in Mysore has been a decided success and attended with progressive financial results, which lead to the conclusion that drinking is on the increase and pernicious intemperance has grown up, and the moral responsibility of Government for the spread of vicious habits at once points out to the necessity of some check being imposed, in the shape of an enhanced excise duty on consumption, the object being just contrary to that which is aimed at, in managing other taxes on consumption; for the habit must be rather discouraged than encouraged.

The next point for consideration is in what proportion the increase of duty is to be put on. From the report of the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog, it is evident that the distillers and vendors make large profits; and though the Shimoga report is wanting in details, it appears to me that the same profits may be fairly assumed to result to the distillers and vendors in this District also. From some data available in the office regarding the Chikmagalur Distillery, the cost of production is estimated at 0—13—9 per gallon to the distiller; his selling price to retail vendors is 1—8—0, and the sales by these people to the public average from 3—8 to Rs. 5 per gallon. The distillers' profit is 10 annas per gallon or nearly 72 per cent, and that of the vendors whose charges including the still-head duty, and charges of conveyance come up to 2—15—4 or Rs. 3—from 8 annas to 1—8—0 per gallon or from 17 to 50 per cent.

These circumstances coupled with the fact that drinking has been largely resorted to for past years justify an increase in the amount of still-head duty, and I would beg to recommend that the rate per gallon throughout the three Districts be uniformly imposed at Rs. 1—8—0 the gallon, which would not in the least interfere with the profits of the distillers or the vendors so as to prove an entire deterrent to the use and sale of liquor.

The incidence of the enhancement would no doubt fall on the drinking classes, as the vendors who pay the duty and incur other charges of conveyance will increase the selling prices in a proportionate degree, and as it is desirable not to stimulate drinking, but to arrest its progress as far as possible, the increase of duty proposed is not high, and I do not at all anticipate that the realizations will in any way diminish, and even if they should suffer the loss will be far outweighed by the suppression of drinking.

The avowed object of the system being to raise the maximum revenue on the minimum consumption, a falling revenue will signify a rising morality, and that temperance will have been enforced by the sacrifice of a little income.

I beg to enclose an indent for the number of Syke's Hydrometers, &c., required for the three Districts.

In conclusion, I beg sincerely to apologize for the undue delay in the submission of this report. The draft had been duly prepared a long time ago; but it was laid aside and having got mixed up with other papers it was entirely forgotten and overlooked, my attention at the time having been engrossed in some heavy and intricate criminal trials which were then on hand.

Indent for Syke's Hydrometers required for the three Districts of the Nagar Division.

District.	No. required.	Remarks.
Shimoga	...	The Deputy Commissioner reports that all the Distilleries are supplied with the instrument, and that there are two spare ones in the office.
Kadur	6	It is reported that of the 5 on hand, 3 are in use and 2 are out of order. Those in use were received several years ago, and the guilding shews signs of decay. Six are required at the rate of two to each of the Distilleries, *viz.*, in Chikmaglaur, Tarikere, and Hariharpur.
Chitaldroog	6	Two to each of the Distilleries one at Chitaldroog, and the other at Hurryhur and one for each (50 per cent) as reserve.
Total	12	With scales, &c. complete, as also books of tables.

No. 6953—Rev. 62, dated Bangalore, 21st March 1874.

Order thereon.—Mr. Dalyell of the Madras Civil Service, who was commissioned by that Government to enquire into and report on the Mysore Abkari system, calculated the rate per gallon available in each District, at the present rates of still head duty, for distillers' and vendors' profits at the sums noted in the margin, and considered that as an average amount of Rs. 1—4—0 per gallon would amply suffice for this purpose; whatever is realized in excess of that sum should be added to the still-head duty leviable by the State.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Bangalore ...	1	10	8
Kolar	1	2	0
Toomkoor ...	1	0	0
Mysore... ...	1	14	0
Hassan... ...	1	15	0
Kadur	2	8	0
Shimoga ...	1	9	0
Chitaldroog ...	2	4	0

2. The above calculations were more than corroborated by the results exhibited in a statement compiled from the records of this Office which rated the costs of production at a much lower figure, *viz.*, at an average of only As. 11, P. 10 per gallon, though of course varying in each District, thus making it appear that Mr. Dalyell's calculations had been most liberal to the distillers and vendors, and that the adoption of his suggestions would leave them an average profit of As. 3, P. 2 per gallon, in excess of what he considered equitable.

3. The Chief Commissioner on these statements being laid before him considered that sufficient grounds had been made out for a general increase in the existing rates of still-head duty, and invited the Commissioners of Divisions to express their views on the subject.

4. From the replies recorded above, it would appear that the Commissioner of Ashtagram and the Officiating Commissioner of Nagar are in favor of the present rates of duty being enhanced.

The Officiating Commissioner of Nundydroog is however opposed to such enhancement for reasons avowedly independent of a consideration of the distillers' and vendors' profits.

Colonel Pearse, the Commissioner, without opposing the proposed increase, advises delay in enforcing the measure for reasons which, while deserving of the fullest consideration, are not in Colonel Meade's opinion conclusive.

The Officiating Commissioner apprehends that an increase in the still-head duty will cause a corresponding increase in the price of the arrack, and by thus rendering arrack liable to the competition of cheap brandy will encourage the consumption of a deleterious liquor. But the Chief Commissioner, assuming as he does that the rates of duty now fixed will not be deterrent rates, but will allow of a fair margin of profit to the distillers, is of opinion that competition among the latter as well as regard for their own interests will prevent these results.

5. It is highly probable that the increase in the duty now sanctioned will increase the temptations to smuggling. This is an evil which must be faced, and Colonel Meade requests that Commissioners will at once propose any increase to the preventive staff which they consider necessary.

6. On a full consideration of all that has been urged by the several Commissioners, the Chief Commissioner is confirmed in the opinion that there is fair ground for a general enhancement of the duty, and that the opportunity should be taken of establishing an uniform rate throughout the Province.

7. What that rate should be, now remains to be determined.

The Commissioner of Ashtagram is in favor of the adoption of an uniform rate of Rs. 2 per gallon for the Mysore and Hassan Districts, and of continuing the duty levied on rum occasionally brought from the Palhalli Distillery into the Mysore town at the present special rate of Rs. 3 per gallon.

The Officiating Commissioner of Nagar recommends that an uniform rate of Rs. 1—8—0 be prescribed for his Division. But the statistics of the distillers' and vendors' profits reported by him appear to warrant the imposition of a rate at least uniform with that proposed by the Commissioner of Ashtagram.

8. The Chief Commissioner is therefore of opinion that the still-head duty may be safely raised throughout the Province to Rs. 2 per gallon, excepting in the towns Bangalore and Mysore, in which the rate of duty will be Rs. 3 and Rs. 2—8—0 respectively. The increase in the duty will probably be divided pretty equally between the distiller, the vendor and the consumer, and the Chief Commissioner does not consider it probable that consumption will be very materially checked.

9. The new rates will accordingly come into force throughout the Province on and from 1st July next, and a Notification to that effect (copy enclosed) will be published in the *Mysore Gazette* to which due publicity should be given.

10. The remarks of the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar regarding the sale of licenses have no bearing on the question of present consideration. The subject should, if necessary, be separately brought forward.

11. The supply of Syke's Hydrometers, &c., indented for, will be furnished in due course.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 21st March 1874.

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st March 1874:

1. The Chief Commissioner has for some time past had under enquiry the questions connected with the varying rates of still-head duty at present levied on arrack manufactured in the Province, which, it has been strongly urged, do not adequately represent the share of the distillers' profits fairly claimable by the State, and after a full consideration of all the circumstances bearing on the subject, and the opinions of the officers consulted thereon, he has decided on the adoption of one uniform rate of duty for the whole Province, with the exception of the towns of Bangalore and Mysore, and directs the introduction of the same as follows in supersession of the rates now in force, *viz*:—

In the town of Bangalore, Rs. 3 per gallon.

In the town of Mysore, Rs. 2—8—0 per gallon.

In all other parts of the Province, Rs. 2 per gallon

The duty on country manufactured rum will continue to be Rs. 3 per gallon, as heretofore, in the town of Mysore.

2. The above new rates will come into force throughout the Province on and from 1st July 1874, and 19° under proof of Syke's Hydrometers will continue to be the fixed standard strength at which spirits are to be issued from the Distilleries

"By Order."

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg Secretary.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 275, dated Bangalore, 14th February 1874.

With reference to your letter No. 4031—169 of the 21st October last, which provides for dealing with cash inams in wargs held by the cash inamdar, the Inam Superintendent has again urged the necessity for some general orders regarding cash inams which have been long dormant from the wargs on which they were assigned having been waste, the wargdar and inamdar being different persons.

2. I cannot imagine that any shade of wrong would be inflicted if it was ruled that a cash inam assigned on a Government warg not in the enjoyment of the cash inamdar, which cash inam had been out of enjoyment for 30 years from the warg being waste, should be considered to have finally and absolutely lapsed.

No. 6959—REV. 318, DATED BANGALORE, 21ST MARCH 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner assents to Colonel Anderson's proposal to the effect that 30 years should be fixed upon as the term, after the expiration of which a cash inam, assigned on a Government warg which has been out of enjoyment, should be considered to have lapsed.

2. Colonel Anderson is requested to report whether, in the event of such inams being confirmed by the Inam Settlement Department, he would recommend—(1) a cash payment from the date of confirmation; or (2) postponement of the payment or of the grant of an equivalent in land until the advent of the Survey.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 21st March 1874.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 614—Rev. 211, dated Camp Nagar, 28th February 1874.

In submitting herewith for early sanction two estimates, one being a revised estimate * for constructing a bandy-stand at Shimoga originally sanctioned in your Proceedings No. 490—2, dated 29th April last, and the other for the construction of a well for the use of frequenters of the bandy-stand, together with extracts † from the Proceedings of the Municipal Board of the Shimoga Town, convened on the 5th instant, I have the honor to state that, on inspecting the bandy-stand which is under construction, I found the walls very low, and no shelter provided for the convenience of the bandy men. I therefore suggested to the Board to frame a revised estimate for raising the walls, and providing for the construction of a shed within the enclosure, which is necessary in this part of the country during the rainy season, and without which the mere enclosure would be of little or no use. The revised estimate amounts to Rs. 4,095. Deducting from this, the amount of the original estimate already sanctioned *viz.*, Rs. 1,762, the balance required will be Rs. 2,333, which amount, the Board propose, may be met from the savings to be effected under the several items of the Budget pointed out in the 5th para of their Proceedings. The work will be pushed on in anticipation of the Chief Commissioner's sanction.

* With Plan.

† Paras 5, 6 and 7.

2. As regards the well proposed to be constructed, I beg to state that there is already a small well opposite the bandy-stand now under construction. This well supplies good drinking water, but being too small and not deep enough, it dries up during the hot season. There being no other source of good drinking water on this side of the town (Northern), the people have to go a long way to the river. It is now proposed to deepen the above well, and to construct steps, thereby securing a supply of good water throughout the year. Should the Chief Commissioner be pleased to sanction the same, the amount may be met from savings of Budget as recommended by the Board.

3. The savings now anticipated by the Board amount to Rs. 2,894, and the total amount of the two estimates now submitted comes to 2,978, or Rs. 84 more than the sum available. The Board has been called upon to point out the source from which this extra amount can be met, and their reply will be duly communicated.

Extracts from the Proceedings of the Municipal Board of the Town of Shimoga, convened on the 5th February 1874.

* * * *

5. As regards the bandy-stand the Board approve of the suggestion of the Commissioner to raise the walls and construct a shed within. A plan and estimate have been prepared for the improvements for Rs. 2,333, which it is resolved be sent up for sanction. A sum of Rs. 2,894 in the Budget of the current year, as noted in the margin, remains unexpended, and as it is not required for expenditure during the remaining portion of the year, the Board propose that the amount of the estimate be sanctioned therefrom and the improvements carried out as soon as possible.

Rs.	
528	Karkuns.
1,050	Latrines.
150	Road over the bund of tank.
140	Repairs.
100	Reserve-Repairs.
432	Scavengers for Latrines.
180	3 Peons' pay.
25	Market sweeper.
52	¼ of the charges to the Accountant in Dy. Accountant General's Office.
175	Tools and furniture.
12	Peons' belt.
50	Live stock.
2,894	Total.

6. Read letter No. 633, dated 30th ultimo, from the Commissioner of Nagar, on the subject of sinking wells in the town The northern portion of the town being far away from the river, the Board consider that scarcity of water in the hot season would be felt there, and that the cleaning or improving of wells may be undertaken.

7. The well near the new bandy-stand now supplies good fresh water, and is very much resorted to by the people; but it is very small, and the supply of water in the hot season becomes scanty. When the bandy-stand is completed, this well would be the only one to which the cartmen have to resort. The Board, therefore, think it necessary to widen it and construct steps to it, for which plan and estimate have been prepared for Rs. 648, which amount may be appropriated from the available balance of the current year's Budget.

* * * *

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 21st March 1874.

Revised Estimate for constructing the Compound Wall and a Verandah of Bandy-stand at Shimoga.

Particulars of Work.		Number.	Measurement. L.	B.	T.		
Earth work ..	Front and rear walls	1	62½	2	2	2,512	
	Side walls	2	319½	2	2	2,556	
	Pillars for gate	2	2½	2½	2	25	
	Do Verandah	29	2	2	2	232	
	Total..... ...		...	..	...	...	5,325
Stone in clay ...	Filling foundation at above dimensions ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,325
Brick in clay ...	Superstructure		...	...	..	...	
	Front wall	1	305	1½	7	3,202	
	Rear wall	1	323	1½	9½	4,603	
	Side walls	2	320	1½	7	6,720	
	Gate pillar	2	2	2	7	56	
	Pillar to verandah	29	1½	1½	4½	294	
	Gables to end walls	2	10½	1½	1½	47	
	Total..... ...		...	...	...	...	14,922
Brick in chunam ...	Coping for front wall	1	305	2	⅜	457	
	Side walls	2	309½	2	⅜	928	
	Gate pillars	2	2½	2½	⅜	9	
	Top of the rear wall	1	323	1½	⅜	242	
	Do verandah pillars	29	1½	1½	½	32	
	Total..... ...		...	...	...	..	1,669
Plastering with chunam ...	Front exterior wall	1	305	...	8	2,440	
	Do interior wall	1	302	...	8	2,416	
	Gate pillar	2	2	...	8	32	
	Exterior of side walls	2	323	...	8	5,168	
Plastering chunam...	Interior of side walls	2	320	...	8	5 120	
	Exterior of rear walls	1	323	...	10	3,230	
	Interior of do	1	320	...	10	3,200	
	Gable ends	4	10½	..	1½	63	
	Verandah pillars	29	6	...	5	870	
	Total..... ...		...	...	...	...	22,539
Brick and chunam.	Cornice, rear wall and gable	1	347	R ft.			347
Jungle-wood work ...	Brestsummers	1	323	5½	7½	88	
	Wall plate	1	323	4½	3	30	
	Rafters	160	13½	3	4½	203	
	Total..... ...		...	...	...	...	320
Roofing ...	With reapers, nails, flat and pantiles and chunam borders complete ...	1	323	...	13	4,199	
Jungle-wood work ...	Gate for compound, fixing, &c., complete ...	1	14	...	6	...	No. 1

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, **21st March 1874.**

Abstract.

Quantity.	Items.	Rate.			Per.	Amount.	Total.
5,325	Earth-work	...	...	1	C ft.	28	
5,325	Stone in clay	...	1	...	...	333	
14,922	Brick in clay	...	1	6	...	1,397	
1,668	Brick in chunam	...	3	...	...	313	
22,539	Plastering with chunam	2	8	...	Sq.	563	
No. 1	Gate	32	...	...	each	32	
320	Jungle-wood wrought and put up	1	12	...	C ft.	560	
41·99	Roofing as detailed in estimate	15	...	...	Sq.	630	
347	Cornice work	...	3	...	R ft.	65	
						3,921	
	Contingencies at 5 per cent.....	...	...	...	...	174	4,095
	Deduct Amount of Original Estimate.....	...	...	...	..	...	1,762
	Balance Amount to be sanctioned.....	...	...	...	...	...	2,333

Estimate of the Probable Expense to be incurred for constructing a Well for the use of the Bandy-stand at Shimoga.

Particulars of Work.	Number.	Dimensions. L.	B.	T.	Contents.		
Earth-work, Excavation.							
First item from the surface	1	34½	34½	2	2381		
Second do do	1	31	31	2	1,922		
3rd do do	1	27½	27½	2	1,513		
4th do do	1	24	24	2	1,152		
5th do do	1	20½	20½	2	841		
6th do do	1	17	17	3	867		
Steps do	1	7¼	5	13	471	9,147	
Deduction for old Well.							
Earth-work, well	1	11	11	13	1,573		
do steps	1	6	5	13	390	1,963	
Balance.....						Cft.	7,184
Burnt Flat Stone Work.							
First item from the surface	1	125	2¼	2	563		
Second do do	1	109	2¼	2	491		
3rd do do	1	95	2¼	2	428		
4th do do	1	81	2¼	2	365		
5th do do	1	67	2¼	2	302		
6th do do	1	53	2¼	3	358		
Steps do	1	5	1½	14	105		
Total.....						Cft.	2,612
Pointing Chunam } Sides of the well.	4	23½	24	...	...	Squft.	22·56
Blasting Rock.							
Inner well deepening and widening	1	6	6	12	432	432	
Deduct for old well	1	4	4	6	...	96	
Balance.....						Cft.	336 or cyd. 12½

Particulars of Work.	Number.	Dimensions. L.	B.	T.	Contents.		
Brick in Chunam.							
Parapet wall including foundation	1	40	1½	4½	270	Cft.	404
Cistern, front sides and centre walls including foundation	1	25½	1½	3½	134		
Plastering with Chunam.							
Exterior and interior of the walls	1	122	...	4	...	Sqr.	4·88
Flooring with brick jelly in Chunam and plastered over.							
Cisterns —	2	6	3	...	...	Sqr.	0·36
Rough stone of the old well to be dismantled and collected	4	11	1½	13	...	Cft.	858

Abstract.

Quantities.	Items of work.	Rate.	Per.	Amount.	Total.
7184 c.ft.	of Earth work	... ...	1½ C.ft.	56	
2612 „	of Burnt stone to be built; the stones sides to be hammered, dressed and fitted together. ...	... 2	... C.ft.	327	
22·56 sqr.	of Pointing with chunam ..	1 8	... Sqr.	31	
12½ c.yds.	of Blasting rock and dressing the sides of inner well	8 ...	... C.yds	100	
404 c.ft.	of Brick in chunam	.. 3	... C.ft.	76	
4·88 sqr.	of Chunam plastering.	2 8	... Sqr.	12	
0·36 sqr.	of Flooring	... ...	... ...	1	
858 or 32 c.yds.	of Rough stone dismantling ...	... 4	... C.ft.	8	611 ... ...
				Contingencies.....	31 ... ...
				Grand Total Rupees.....	645 ... ...

No. 6954—Rev. 105, dated Bangalore, 21st March 1874.

Order thereon.—Sanctioned as requested, the extra cost being met from the sources pointed out by the Commissioner.

2. The enclosures are returned.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 21st March 1874.

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Rev. No. 218, dated Bangalore, 27th February 1873.

With reference to your docket No. 5980—1251 of 27th ultimo, forwarding for my information, copy of a letter addressed to the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, I have the honor to submit the following suggestions for the Chief Commissioner's consideration.

2. Under Section 16 of the Civil Procedure Code, Pleaders can for the future be employed in Revenue as well as Civil cases, and as the procedure and the stamp penalty are the same, I see no object in retaining any longer in the Revenue Courts, any suits involving claims to produce, rent claims, rights in connection with the land, or any other class of suits which involve civil rights, and I would therefore suggest for the very favorable consideration of Colonel Meade, that the actions which the Revenue Courts are to take cognizance of hereafter, should be limited to three headings, *viz* .—

I. Claims to village offices.
II. Boundary disputes in which Government rights are concerned
III The right,—relative, proportioned, or absolute,—to water from Government irrigation works.

3. I may here remark that this has struck me as the more correct course, now that Revenue cases are to be heard in open Court in the same manner as Civil cases, and also because the penalties and procedure put all such cases beyond the pale of the summary practice which was formerly thought so desirable in all Revenue matters

4. I have reserved the three headings above noted, because I consider it inexpedient to have Government rights brought almost daily within the scope of Civil actions

5. All around our border where the ryotwar system also exists, the above arrangement has long since been adopted

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From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Commissioners of the Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions, No. 7133—Rev 63, dated Bangalore, 18th March 1873.

Has the honor to forward copy of a letter No. 218 of the 27th February last, received from the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, and to request opinion on the suggestions therein made by Colonel Pearse with regard to Revenue suits

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From the Officiating Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, General No. 64—Rev. 20, dated Camp Chikmagalur, 23rd May 1873.

In reply to your Circular No. 7133—Rev. 63, dated 18th March last, I have the honor to submit the following remarks

In the year 1864 a set of rules were circulated for the procedure of the Revenue Courts. In these a table was given, dividing the revenue work into four general divisions I. Regular Revenue cases. Under this division, there were 4 heads called proprietary rights, sub-proprietary rights, mirasi cases and disputed claims The first of these heads was again sub-divided into original titles and transfers, and under these two sub-heads, together with the last 3 major heads, were shewn the nature of the cases which were intended to be entered under the several major and sub-heads, and were meant to include all the various descriptions of cases which were to be considered Regular Revenue cases. Whether the codification here laid down is good or not and suited to the wants of the country may be a question, but right or wrong, the object of its introduction was decidedly a step in the right direction, *viz* , to inaugurate a Code or Rules which tended to regulate the working of the Revenue Courts in the Province into one system, in fact, to bring order out of disorder. The desire too no doubt was to keep the simple ryots of the Province from the intricacies of the law courts, and the consequent trouble and expense engendered thereby, and to obtain for them a more speedy though somewhat more summary justice The Revenue Procedure Code of Mysore having, I believe, been introduced under these circumstances it seems to me the first question for consideration is, have we arrived at the time for a departure from the principles on which the rules were based and introduced. In my humble opinion the march of civilization has not advanced with such rapid strides at least into this part of the country as to require any innovation or departure from the system at present followed. In my remarks I shall adhere to the classifications laid down in the Revenue Procedure Code of Mysore under division I, Regular Revenue cases

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 21st March 1874.

Under the head proprietary rights, sub-head original titles, are given the following classes of cases :—

1. Sarkar lands and jungles, coffee excepted.
2. Inam villages and lands.
3. Charitable endowments.

The first of these includes all claims set up for lands which are not included under the next sub-head of transfers which include those made by any of the following means.

1. By sale, gift or endowment.
2. By mortgage.
3. By inheritance or division.
4. By exchange or surrender.

But I presume this head of sarkar lands, &c., was primarily intended to refer to the supposed proprietary right of the Malnad wargdars to the lands held by them. But however this may be, all cases which would come under the class "Sarkar lands and jungles, coffee excepted" I should recommend being still considered purely Revenue cases, as the settlement of such disputes necessitates a constant reference to the Revenue accounts and the bearing of such claims is far better understood by the Amils who are on the spot and know the ins and outs of them from their local knowledge. Whereas if brought into a Civil Court much time would be lost and spent in going into minor details in the case, all of which, if not already known to the Revenue Officer, can be easily gained for himself by personal inspection and a little local enquiry. Besides there is nothing in such cases which can involve the slightest judicial enquiry, and the term original title, I would respectfully submit, is somewhat of a misnomer, as the original title any ryot of a ryotwari district can claim is that which he possesses from the Government, and as the copies of these original titles are kept in the Government records, the enquiry is merely a reference to the accounts. Pattadar javabdar is an old saying,—and one well understood in the old Nagar Division, and had reference particularly to the claims set up by Malnad ryots for warg lands, and meant, that the pattadar would be recognized as rightful holder and be only looked to for the recovery of the dues on the land until duly ousted therefrom by the decree of a Civil Court. Claims to warg and sarkar lands might still be treated in the same manner and considered Revenue suits to be settled by the Revenue Officers in the first instance, leaving it to the ryots to shew their title to the Civil Court which however could never be a proprietary one for the reason already given, and would come under one of the first 3 classes named under the sub-head of transfers, their sole title being the right of occupancy alone.

The second class of cases coming under the sub-head of original titles is inam village and land. These have already been excluded from the Revenue side.

The 3rd class is charitable endowments These are exclusively Revenue cases and must be kept under Revenue management.

The 2nd sub-head under proprietary rights is transfers. The first 3 classes under this head may with considerable reason properly form the subject of Civil suits, but at the same time I think, as they were formerly ruled to be Revenue cases, there could be no harm in directing these suits should not be instituted in Civil Courts without the sanction of Revenue authorities, *viz.*, Deputy Commissioner. I am led to make this proviso for the following reasons. In almost all cases in which land is involved, the Revenue records will have in some one way or other to be referred to, and a reference to these records may often clear up the whole case, or at least shew that the litigation was one which a Revenue Court was competent to decide. For instance take the 1st and 2nd classes, sale, gift, endowment or mortgage. A claims land from B as having been sold, given, endowed or mortgaged to him. The first thing to be seen is whether or not the land was B's to sell, endow, give or mortgage. The Revenue Registers should determine this at once ; then as for the matter of the enquiry into sale, gift, &c, it will mainly rest on documentary evidence, and usually does not require much depth of judicial acumen to decide on the validity or otherwise of. However a slight enquiry would soon settle this point, and the Revenue Court could then decide the parties should prefer their suit in a Civil Court, or a summary decision could be given in favor of one side or other for revenue purposes, and if dissented from, the litigants could be referred to the Civil Courts. Besides if decided in a Revenue Court the change in the registers can be made at once, whereas changes created by Civil decrees are often tardy. Then with regard to the 3rd class, inheritance or division, this, though involving often careful judicial investigation, may be stopped at once by the order of the Revenue Court declaring that neither A nor B have any right to litigate in respect to the land in question, first, because neither have any right to or in the land in so far that it has been always the self-acquired property of C., and thus the case can be summarily disposed of. The decisions of the Courts might in some instances be too summary, but this could be rectified in appeal, and power could be given to Appellate Courts to direct the case be tried in a Civil Court ; 2nd, the land in dispute may be so small in extent so as to be indivisible. for instance, suppose 8 brothers were to claim a division of property in

2 acres of land, such a minute division would be at once declared impossible and a glance at the registers would decide the case. As for exchange and surrender this is purely a Revenue matter, and must be decided entirely by the entries in Revenue Registers, and has therefore no connection with Civil suits.

Sub-proprietary rights are generally too suits which a Revenue Court is so far better fitted to settle than a Civil Court, that I would deprecate these suits being wholly barred from the Revenue Courts; they should be summarily settled by the Revenue Courts as it will be but very seldom any nice point of law is likely to be raised in their decision.

Next, mirasi cases are clearly Revenue cases, pure and simple and disputed claims are also better settled on the Revenue side owing to a personal inspection of the disputed boundary, &c., rendering the settlement of such a case far more easy and satisfactory than to do so on the plans and maps prepared by the parties or even the taluk authorities.

In conclusion, I beg to briefly epitomise. Of the classes coming under original titles, the 2nd has been directed by the Government of India to be determined on the Civil side, and the 3rd is exclusively triable by Revenue Courts only; whereas the 1st class should be continued to be decided by Revenue Courts only for these reasons (*a*) the constant reference involved to Revenue Registers and returns; (*b*) local knowledge adds facilities to their right adjustment which cannot be had by the Civil Court, but is freely possessed or easily attained by the Revenue Court; (*c*) there is nothing in suits of this nature involving a judicial enquiry, their settlement being mostly dependent on Revenue accounts, the term original titles being somewhat of a misnomer. 2nd class—transfers. Of these the last or 4th class is purely a Revenue question to be decided by the Revenue Registers, returns and reports, and must be settled by the Revenue Courts. The first three classes are questions for the decision of the Civil Courts and might be given over for disposal entirely by those Courts, but it is suggested not even these cases should be entertained in Civil Courts till sanction has been given by the Revenue Courts. The reasons given for this condition will, it is hoped, prove beneficial to suitors and save the Civil Courts much unnecessary and frivolous litigation; but should they not meet with approval, I would suggest that it be left optional with the parties to prefer their claims in such cases in either Court, as, if I recollect right, was ruled by Mr. Bowring, and that should the Revenue Court find in the course of the enquiry into the case that a regular judicial investigation involving intricate cases of law is likely to arise, power might be given to the Revenue Court to refer the parties to the Civil side and to transfer the case from the Revenue Court to the Civil with all the records of enquiry gone into. This power should be exercised by the Deputy Commissioner only.

In sub-proprietary rights parties might be left to select their Court, Revenue or Civil, or it might be regulated that cases of sub-proprietary rights, the cause of action in which is over 2 years, be triable by Civil Courts, and all under by the Revenue Courts.

Lastly, I may remark respectfully it is I think somewhat doubtful if the legal lore of some of our Courts of Justice (Civil Courts) is above par, and whether so far as judicial knowledge is concerned some of the Revenue Officers may not be as learned as their brothers on the Bench. While then the Civil Courts are, it may be said, in a state of transition and but little better than the Revenue Courts in matters of law, for, the officers if both come from the same stock, I would question the advisability of our thrusting head-long suits upon the Civil Courts which their training and knowledge render them in no way better fitted to try and dispose of than they would be in Revenue Courts, and this merely with the view of copying what is done outside and beyond the Province.

From the Officiating Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Dept., No. 11—R. 3. dated Mysore, 8th April 1873.

With reference to your Circular Docket No. 7133—63, dated 18th ultimo, forwarding for my opinion copy of a letter from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, on the advisability of transferring some Revenue suits to the Civil Courts, I have the honor to bring to the notice of the Chief Commissioner the following circumstances. (1) That under the Circular of 1864—65, issued by the late Chief Commissioner, termed "the Revenue Procedure," the Regular Revenue cases consist of the following 4 branches.

2. Cases for proprietary rights; 2nd those of sub-proprietary rights; 3rd mirasi cases; and 4th, disputed claims. The first or proprietary rights are again made into two divisions, the one consisting of original titles to sarkar lands and jungles (Coffee excepted); 2nd, inam villages, lands, and charitable endowments; and the other consisting of transfer by sale, gift, or endowment, by mortgage, by inheritance, or division, and lastly by exchange or surrender.

3. **The second main division, namely the sub-proprietary rights, consists of suits for rent, exaction, ouster, and claims to share in profits and other claims by or against Shikmidars.**

4. **The third division, *i. e.* mirasi cases, is composed of Patel, Shanbhog, and Barabaloti, or other village service.**

5. **And the 4th is about disputed claims which consist of boundaries and rights of way, and secondly irrigation rights.**

6. Regarding the cases coming under the first two main sub-divisions, it is laid down in the Circular that if the causes of action had arisen within two years that the Revenue Courts should take cognizance of them and decide, and if after, the parties should resort to a Civil Court. The reasons assigned for this are, that this country is an agricultural one, that much cost and delay are incurred in having them decided on the Civil side, and that much embarrassment is often met with in the execution of Civil decrees. Since the time of framing these rules, a good deal of improvement has been brought about in the disposal of Civil suits, and the cases are far more speedily enquired into and determined than before. Since the Court Fees' Act has been introduced into the Province, the cost of filing the suits, namely, the stamps for plaints, processes, &c., are almost the same, and the procedure followed being also the same in both the Courts, I do not see the advantage gained by going to the Revenue Courts. I am of opinion therefore that these cases may safely be transferred to Civil Courts.

7. As regards mirasi cases I am of opinion that, in order to prevent the misappropriation of emoluments annexed by the State to hereditary village and other offices in the Revenue and Police Departments, and to maintain the due efficiency of those offices, it would be necessary to declare that no claim to such offices or to any of the emoluments annexed thereto shall be cognizable by the ordinary Courts of Civil Judicature. All such claims shall be adjudicable exclusively by the Officers of Government in the Revenue Department.

8. As regards disputed claims I must differ a little from the opinion expressed by the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division. They consist of claims to boundaries, rights of way and irrigation rights. In my opinion, as these affect the Government interests, and more speedy decisions in cases like this are required in order to prevent any loss either to Government or to ryots than could generally be had in the Civil side, and as the lands for the most part in this country have not been as yet permanently settled, I am of opinion that disputes relating to boundaries of lands or villages whether between private persons only, or Government and private persons, as also the right of way and irrigation disputes which are also frequently attended with injurious consequences in cases of delay, should be made exclusively adjudicable by Revenue Courts.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Dept., Rev. No. 91, dated Bangalore, 6th September 1873.

With reference to my letter No. 218 of 27th February 1873, I have the honor to append a list of the Revenue special appeal cases disposed of by me in July and August, and I think Colonel Meade will concur with me in opinion when he sees this list that such suits, instead of being allowed as at present to form enormously voluminous records and pass through three, and sometimes four, Courts, might, with great relief to the Revenue Officers, and immense advantage to the public service, be transferred to the Civil Courts for summary disposal.

2. It does not appear to me that any fundamental change is necessary. All that seems requisite (if it is decided to transfer these cases to the Civil Courts) is, that the Chief Commissioner should direct that the Revenue Procedure Code, (tentatively introduced by the late Chief Commissioner) should hereafter apply only to boundary, irrigation, village office, mirasi rights and other such disputes, and that all cases in which the rights or interests of Government are not concerned should be sent to the Civil Courts.

3. This is the procedure all around our border, and the people know and understand it thoroughly, and are well aware that it is only in Mysore that they are allowed to bring disputes between individuals into the Revenue Courts.

4. I append in the body of this letter a statement shewing the work of my Court in regular cases during the past two months, and I think it will be admitted that there is ample work of real importance without obliging me to wade through voluminous records on the subject of a dispute about the produce of a tamarind tree or a field, the value of which rarely reaches rupees ten.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 21st March 1874.

Statement of Judicial and Revenue Regular Cases disposed of in July and August 1873.

Class of Cases.	Pending on 30th June 1873.	Filed in July and August.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance on 31st August 1873.	Remarks.
Session Cases	10	21	31	31	...	
Criminal Appeals	...	5	5	5	...	
Original Civil Suits	1	...	1	...	1	Partly heard.
Civil Appeals	9	12	21	16	5	3 heard. Judgment given 3rd September.
Original Miscellaneous Cases	5	1	6	5	1	
Civil Execution Cases	2	...	2	2	...	Adjourned owing to illness of parties.
High Court Commissions	3	1	4	2	2	
	30	40	70	61	9	
Revenue Special Appeals	18	3	21	19	2	
Total	48	43	91	80	11	

5. Should the Chief Commissioner however consider it undesirable to take cases between individuals regarding produce, &c., away from the Revenue Officers, I would propose as an alternative arrangement that the Amildars should be directed to dispose of all such cases summarily as in the Civil Courts up to 50 Rupees, that appeals should only lie for claims between Rs. 50 and 200, and special appeals only in cases of more than Rs. 200 in value.

6. As the Provincial Revenue Code was introduced by the late Chief Commissioner of his own authority, I fancy Colonel Meade can at once order this modification without a reference, and the suggestions are, moreover, in strict conformity with the spirit of the Government letter of July 1873, No. 1241, on the subject of appellate jurisdiction.

List of Revenue Special Appeal Cases disposed of in July and August 1873.

No.	Value.			Subject.	Remarks.
1	6	0	0	Assessment	
2	6	8	0	Share of Produce	
3	2	5	0	Assessment	
4	15	10	8	Do	
5	14	8	9	Do	
6	9	8	5	Do	
7	19	10	4	Share of Produce	
8	28	12	0	Produce	
9	1	5	2	Assessment	
10	10	0	0	Produce	The abstracts of many of these cases filled 10 and 12 closely written pages of foolscap.
11	10	0	0	Produce	
12	16	12	11	Produce	
13	1	0	0	Produce	
14	43	0	0	Share in Land . .. ..(	
15	34	3	6	Mohatarfa .. . ...|	
16	50	11	4½	Assessment	
17	6	8	2	Do . ... ..'	
18	4	14	0	Produce	
19	4	0	0	Do ... .(	

No. 6958—Rev. 63, dated Bangalore, 21st March 1874.

Order thereon.—The foregoing papers discuss certain suggestions made by Colonel Pearse with a view to the transfer to Civil tribunals of certain classes of cases at present cognizable by the Revenue Courts.

2. The measure is one that requires very cautious and considerate treatment. Some of the classes of cases referred to might no doubt be safely transferred as proposed; but the same remark would not apply to a large proportion of the other cases at present reserved to the Revenue Courts under the Revenue Procedure Code. It will, therefore, need the exercise of much discernment in determining where the jurisdiction of the Civil tribunals should begin and that of the Revenue Courts end.

3. But the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that no alterations should be made in the existing arrangements until the new judicial arrangements are completed throughout the Province and are clearly shewn to be working well.

4. As regards the complaint made by Colonel Pearse regarding unimportant Revenue suits which come up before him in appeal engrossing too much of his time, it is observed that the returns which have been furnished to this Office, from time to time, have not shewn any large number of Revenue suits under litigation before the Revenue Courts. Even had it been otherwise, the remedy lay in the hands of the Court, for Section 34 of the Revenue Procedure Code gives Commissioners of Divisions ample discretionary power to restrict appeals to such cases only as appear to demand a further hearing.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Dept., Rev. No. 226, dated Bangalore, 6th March 1874.

I have the honor to forward the accompanying statement received from the Deputy Commissioner, Toomkoor District, shewing the land proposed to be given to Venkatrama Bhatta and Rama Bhatta of Dasarhalli in the Kunigal Taluk, in lieu of their inam land submerged by raising the bund of the Hebbur tank, and to request that you will be so good as to obtain the Chief Commissioner's sanction to the same.

2. The extent of the inam land confirmed to the inamdars during the inam settlement was, as per title-deed issued on the 30th January 1871, two acres and sixty-five cents.

3. An expenditure of Rs. 3,817 has been incurred in repairing this tank, and it was found absolutely necessary to raise the bund slightly, which has caused the submersion of the land referred to.

Statement shewing the Land proposed to be given in exchange for certain Inam Land submerged owing to the Hebbur Tank Bund being raised in the Kunigal Taluk of the Toomkoor District.

Taluk.	Kunigal.
Hobli.	Hebbur.
Village.	Dasarhalli.
Names of the former Inamdars.	As per Inam Accounts for the year Shukla, 1868—69.
Names of the present holders, and the relation they bear to the former.	1. Chunnabhatta. 2. Ramabhatta.

Description of land.	Total Extent of Inam originally granted.			Assessment or Jodi.	Extent as per Paimaysh or Survey.			Land submerged.			Land proposed to be given in exchange.						Remarks.
	K.	C.	Srs.		K.	C.	Srs.	Particulars of Extent.	K.	C.	Srs.	Hobli. Village. Description of land.	Particulars of Extent.	K.	C.	Srs.	
Dry. No number.	A.	G.	Yds.	Dhatamanyam.				Dry.				Hebbur. Dasarhalli. Dry No. 27.					
	2	9	31					*1st Piece of land.* East to west ... 40 Yds. North to south... 170 ,, Total Square Yds. 6,800 ,,	0	3	6		East to west 180 Yds. North to south 60 ,, Total Sqr. Yds 10,800 ,,	0 A. 2	3 G. 9	6 Yds. 31	The dry waste land is bounded on the north by the field of Hanumanta-gauda; on the south by a place where cattle are collected; on the east by the road leading to the temple of Patradamma; and on the west by the batayi waste land.
								2nd Piece of land. East to west ... 10 Yds. North to south... 40 ,, Total Square Yds. 400									
Wet. No number.	A.	G.	Yds.					*3rd Piece of land.* East to west ... 40 Yds. North to south ... 100 ,, Total Square Yds. 4,400				Hebbur. Dasarhalli. Wet No. 137.	East to west 51 Yds. North to south 40 ,, Total Sqr. Yds 2,040 ,,	0 A. 0	4 G. 16	1½ Yds. 111	The wet waste land is bounded on the north by a Government channel; on the south and east by the batayi waste land; and on the west by the wet land of Potter Mudmallaiya.
0	4	16	111		0	4	1½	Grand Total, 11,200 Sqr. Yds.	0	4	1½						
								Wet. East to west ... 140 Yds. North to south... 15 ,, Total Sqr. Yds. 2,100									The measurement of the above lands was made by the Sheristadar and Shanbhog.

No. 6960—Rev. 188, dated Bangalore, 21st March 1874.

Order thereon.—Sanctioned as recommended.

2. The Superintendent of Inam Settlements is requested to make the needful alterations in the Inam Register and in the Title-deeds granted for the inam lands said to have been submerged.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 6990—Rev. 64, dated Bangalore, 24th March 1874.

Order.—The grant to Patels, who have at present no emoluments of some remuneration for the service they are expected and required to perform under the new Police Rules, has been urged on the Chief Commissioner as an absolute necessity by many Officers of the Executive Branch, and Colonel Meade is satisfied that no general improvement of the Village Police can be reasonably looked for till something is done in this direction.

2. In all settled taluks, or taluks under settlement, the Survey Department will deal with this question, and this order refers solely to the unsettled taluks.

3. A summary enquiry will be held in every District, commencing with the Head Quarters' Taluk, by the District Officer, regarding the present emoluments attached to the office of Patel of each village —

1st. From Inam or Umbli land.
2nd. From money payments from Government
3rd. Do. do. from Ryots.
4th. Do. Grain or Aya from do.

Care must be taken to include all the existing emoluments of the office at present in existence, whether divided among non-officiatory sharers or not. The payment of fresh emoluments to this class would be an unnecessary charge on the Treasury wherever those now belonging to the office are sufficient. This applies especially to "Aya," which can without difficulty be at once assigned to the officiator only. It would however be difficult to interfere with existing sub-divisions of the lands belonging to the office until their extent and value have been ascertained by the Survey.

4. The total of the emoluments from all sources having been ascertained, the Patel will be considered to have a claim to only such additional remuneration as will bring the whole amount up to the standard of percentage on the village revenues according to the marginally denoted scale.

The Remuneration of the Patels will be fixed on the basis of the following Percentages on the Village Revenue.

Amount of Gross Revenue.	*Percentages.*	*Fixed Additional Annual Allowance.*
Rs.		
Above 10 but not exceeding 50	3 p. c.	1 Rupee per annum.
Do 50 do do 300	3 do	2 Rs. or so much of it, when the gross revenue exceeds Rs. 250 as shall be required to make the salary up to but not exceed Rs. 10 per annum.
Do 300 do do 1,000	3 do	None.
Do 1,000 do do 2,000	2 do	do
Exceeding 2,000	1 do	do

Example.—If the revenue realized is Rs. 3,100, the amount of remuneration is the total of the following.

For the 1st one thousand at	3 p. c.	Rs. 30
„ „ 2nd do	„ 2 p. c.	„ 20
„ „ 3rd do and 100	„ 1 p. c.	„ 10
	Total Rs.....	61

5. Instead of such additional emolument being paid in cash, the Chief Commissioner considers that, where waste land is available, a grant therefrom should be given to the

Patel, of such extent, that the assessment of the same shall be equal or nearly equal to the amount to be made good.

6. The land thus assigned will be entered as "Government land," and to obviate any misunderstanding in future, the receipt and remission of its assessment will be accounted under a separate head.

7. The grant will be in the form of a patta, but the land will be described in it as given for Pateli service and not transferable. It will be clearly recorded that the assessment will be annually remitted, so long as the grantee performs the Patel's duty satisfactorily and until the settlement of the taluk by the Survey Department, when the Patels' emoluments will be finally adjusted by that Department.

8. Where waste land is not available, a remission of the amount required to complete the Patels' temporary remuneration will be made at each jamabandi from the kandayem due by him to Government on his kandayem lands. Where the kandayem is insufficient for the purpose, any balance still due to the Patel will be disbursed from the Treasury under special sanction in each case. No such payment shall, under any circumstances, be permitted in any case in which the amount to be provided can be made up from waste lands or from the kandayam payable by a Patel.

9. It will be the Deputy Commissioner's special duty to enquire into and adjust every case himself and to register accurately the circumstance of each in full detail. The work should be carried out with the utmost care and accuracy, and should be taken up and completed gradually, Hobli by Hobli, commencing with the Head Quarters' Taluk, to admit of the new Police arrangements being introduced into and pushed on in it.

10. The Commissioner of each Division is authorized to sanction provisionally the measures required to give effect to the scheme; a summary of the results for each taluk shewing —

1st. The number and aggregate revenue of the villages.
2nd. Number of Patels.
3rd. The aggregate remuneration to which they are entitled at the standard fixed.
4th. The amount of the present emoluments.

a. The service land.
b. The money payments from Government.
c. Do. do from Ryots.
d. The grain or Aya.

5th. The aggregate balance due to them.
6th. How adjusted, *viz* —

a. The waste land area and assessment.
b. By remission of kandayam on assessed lands.
c. By money payments from Treasury.

being submitted, for the Chief Commissioner's information, as soon as each is completed.

11. The case of the remuneration of the minor village servants, as the Toti and Talari, whose services will be required under the Village Police scheme, should be similarly enquired into and reported on separately.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 27th March 1874.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the following letter, No. 7041—191, R, dated 27th March 1874, be addressed to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Genl. No. 7041.
191, R.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, *27th March* 1874.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta.

"Revenue."

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction of the Chief Commissioner, to submit for the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, a statement noted in the margin, shewing the particulars of lands proposed to be alienated to the Municipality of the Bangalore Cantonment for making a road for public purposes.

No.	Locality.	Description of land.		Extent. A	G.	Yds.	Assessment. Rs.	A.	P.
1	Yellegandlu Palya, a village in the Bangalore Taluk	Govt.	Garden ..		0	42	...	1	3
2			Dry ..		8	24		5	1
3			Do. .		1	24½		0	10
				...	9	75		7	2
4		Inam.	Shanbhog's Inam dry land		7	81			
5			Toti's Inam dry land		3	43½	...		
6			Do dry land	...	5	63½			
					16	66		..	

2. It will be observed that these lands include portions of the Service Inams of village servants, and the sanction of the Government of India is also requested to the grant in exchange to the holders of these service lands, of pieces of unoccupied Government land of equal value.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. R. 211, dated Bangalore, 16th February 1874.

I have the honor to request that the Chief Commissioner's sanction may be obtained to the alienations of State lands made in the Bangalore District as per statements enclosed. Statement A shews an extent of 28 guntas and 116½ yards of land taken for making a road for public purpose in the Cantonment of Bangalore.

Statement B shews an extent of 1*a*, 17*g*, 113*yds.* of land for the purpose of building houses in Timsandra village of Dodballapur Taluk.

The Kanarese correspondence connected with each case is herewith forwarded.

Patel, of such extent, that the assessment of the same shall be equal or nearly equal to the amount to be made good.

6. The land thus assigned will be entered as "Government land," and to obviate any misunderstanding in future, the receipt and remission of its assessment will be accounted under a separate head.

7. The grant will be in the form of a patta, but the land will be described in it as given for Pateli service and not transferable. It will be clearly recorded that the assessment will be annually remitted, so long as the grantee performs the Patel's duty satisfactorily and until the settlement of the taluk by the Survey Department, when the Patels' emoluments will be finally adjusted by that Department.

8. Where waste land is not available, a remission of the amount required to complete the Patels' temporary remuneration will be made at each jamabandi from the kandayem due by him to Government on his kandayem lands. Where the kandayem is insufficient for the purpose, any balance still due to the Patel will be disbursed from the Treasury under special sanction in each case. No such payment shall, under any circumstances, be permitted in any case in which the amount to be provided can be made up from waste lands or from the kandayam payable by a Patel.

9. It will be the Deputy Commissioner's special duty to enquire into and adjust every case himself and to register accurately the circumstance of each in full detail. The work should be carried out with the utmost care and accuracy, and should be taken up and completed gradually, Hobli by Hobli, commencing with the Head Quarters' Taluk, to admit of the new Police arrangements being introduced into and pushed on in it.

10. The Commissioner of each Division is authorized to sanction provisionally the measures required to give effect to the scheme; a summary of the results for each taluk shewing —

1st. The number and aggregate revenue of the villages.
2nd. Number of Patels.
3rd. The aggregate remuneration to which they are entitled at the standard fixed.
4th. The amount of the present emoluments.

a. The service land.
b. The money payments from Government.
c. Do. do from Ryots.
d. The grain or Aya.

5th. The aggregate balance due to them.
6th. How adjusted, *vis* —

a. The waste land area and assessment.
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being submitted, for the Chief Commissioner's information, as soon as each is completed.

11. The case of the remuneration of the minor village servants, as the Toti and Talari, whose services will be required under the Village Police scheme, should be similarly enquired into and reported on separately.

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Genl. No. 7041.
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MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, *27th March* 1874.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta.

"Revenue."

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction of the Chief Commissioner, to submit for the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, a statement noted in the margin, shewing the particulars of lands proposed to be alienated to the Municipality of the Bangalore Cantonment for making a road for public purposes.

No.	Locality.		Description of land.	Extent. A.	G.	Yds.	Assessment. Rs.	A.	P.
1	Yellegandan Palya, a village in the Bangalore Taluk	Govt.	Garden	...	0	4½	...	1	3
2			Dry	...	8	24	...	5	1
3			Do.	...	1	24½	...	0	10
				...	9	53	...	7	2
4		Inam.	Shanbhog's Inam dry land ...	...	7	81	...	...	...
5			Toti's Inam dry land ...	..	3	43½	...	...	...
6			Do dry land ...	...	5	63½	...	...	...
				...	16	66½	...	...	...

2. It will be observed that these lands include portions of the Service Inams of village servants, and the sanction of the Government of India is also requested to the grant in exchange to the holders of these service lands, of pieces of unoccupied Government land of equal value.

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Patel, of such extent, that the assessment of the same shall be equal or nearly equal to the amount to be made good.

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10. The Commissioner of each Division is authorized to sanction provisionally the measures required to give effect to the scheme; a summary of the results for each taluk shewing —

1st. The number and aggregate revenue of the villages.
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a. The service land.
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1	Yellegaudan Palya, a village in the Bangalore Taluk	Govt.	Garden ...	..	0 4½	...	1 3
2			Dry ...	..	8 24	..	5 1
3			Do. ...	...	1 24½	.	0 10
				...	9 53	...	7 2
4		Inam.	Shanbhog's Inam dry land ..	..	7 81	...	... ..
5			Totti's Inam dry land ...	.	3 43½	...	.. ...
6			Do dry land ...	...	5 6½	..	... ..
				..	16 66½		... ...

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The Kanarese correspondence connected with each case is herewith forwarded.

A.

Statement shewing the Alienations of State lands made in the Bangalore District for the year 1872—73.

General No. / District Register No.	Taluk, Hobli, and Village.	To whom granted.	Nature of the Grant.	Land. Description of land.	Land. Extent. A.	G.	Yds.	Assessment. Rs.	A.	P.	No. of reserved or unreserved trees standing on the land, together with buildings already existing.	Value of the land, &c.			Boundaries.	By whom sanctioned.
27 / 27	Bangalore, Alsur, and Yellegaudanpalya.	To the Cantonment Municipal Commission.	To a public association for a public purpose, *viz.*, for making a road.	1. Shanbhog's inamti, a dry land.	0	7	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1. On the East rice land No. 13, on the West do No. 9, on the North the public road, and on the South No. 5.	
				2. A dry land in the Bungalow compound.	0	2	81	0	0	0	Nine Tamarind trees.				2. On the East rice land No. 14, on the West do No. 5, on the North the public road, and on the South No. 4.	
				3. Toti's inam, a dry land.	0	3	43¼	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3. On the East No. 13, on the West Nos. 6 and 7, on the North No. 12, on the South No. 4.	
				4. Kandayam garden.	0	0	41½	0	1	3	A graft mango tree.	0	0	0	4. On the East No. 13, on the West No. 6, on the North No. 5, and on the South No. 3.	
				5. Kandayam dry land.	0	8	24	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	5. On the East No. 13, West village ground, on the North No. 4, and South No. 25.	
				6. Toti's inam, a dry land.	0	5	63¼	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6. On the East, West and North No. 3, and on the South No. 25.	
				7. Kandayam dry land.	0	1	24½	0	0	10	A country fig tree with a stone platform built around it.	0	0	0	7. On the East No. 1, on the West Ramswami Chetti's Palya attached to the Cantonment, on the North No. 3, and on the South Nos. 24 and 22.	

N B.—A compensation of Rs. 93—14—4, is fixed for the trees and kandayam lands under this head. The Municipal Board have to make it good for payment to the parties concerned. Other land has to be given in lieu of the inam ones referred to.

B.

Statement shewing the Alienations of State lands made in the Bangalore District for the year 1872—73.

General No. / District Register No.	Taluk, Hobli and Village.	To whom granted.	Nature of the Grant.	Land. Description of land.	Land. Extent. A.	G.	Yds.	Assessment. Rs.	As.	P.	No. of reserved or unreserved trees standing on the land, together with buildings already existing.	Value of the land, &c.			Boundaries.	By whom sanctioned.
26 / 26	Dodballapur, Tubgere, and Timsandra.	Chanraya, Hanumaiya, Chik Chanraya, Muniya, Channa, Narasimha, Mudda and Baira and Subba,	3. By gift or grant C. to private individuals for their private benefit, *viz.*, for building their houses on.	Dry land.	4	17	113	11	12	10	Nil.	0	0	0	On the East and North a cattle fold, on the West Sahajanand Gosayi's Inamti, and on the South the Nundy road.	Papers connected herewith accompany.

N. B.—The present site of the village being held disagreeable, the ryots proposed to build their houses elsewhere, and chose one Kencha's field for the purpose. The pattadar concerned consented to yield the land accordingly, and applied for some other land about the old village.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 27th March 1874.

No. 7042—Rev. 189, dated Bangalore, 27th March 1874.

Order thereon.—With the above letter the Commissioner submits two statements (marked respectively A and B) of lands in the Bangalore and Dodballapur Taluks of the Bangalore District proposed to be alienated.

2. The Government of India will be addressed for authority to write off the assessment of Rs. 0—7—2 upon the Government lands mentioned in the Statement A. They will also be asked to sanction a grant in exchange to those holders of service lands who have had portions of their inam lands taken up, of pieces of Government unoccupied land of equal value

3. The President of the Bangalore Municipal Board should obtain the Chief Commissioner's sanction before taking up inam lands, explaining the necessity of any such measure.

4. The Chief Commissioner does not see sufficient grounds for the grant of the land referred to in the Statement B to the ryots of the Timsandra village in the Dodballapur Taluk. The application is accordingly rejected.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 28th March 1874.

Memorandum by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 346, dated Poona, 25th February 1874.

The Honnali settlement correspondence is now forwarded for the Chief Commissioner's consideration; it has been long delayed in printing having been sent to Bangalore for that purpose on the 4th December last. The Survey Commissioner will be obliged by an early decision being passed on this correspondence; a large addition to the ordinary amount of work falls on this season in consequence of the Honnali and Sagar settlements having been postponed from last season. Honnali is the first to be taken in hand, and it should be commenced in the beginning of next month if the remaining settlement work to be done this season is to be completed.

2. It is requested that the decision of the Chief Commissioner may be briefly intimated to Captain Grant direct to save time.

No. 7060—Rev. 320, dated Bangalore, 28th March 1874.

Order thereon.—These papers contain proposals for the revision of the assessment in the whole of the Government villages of the Honnali Taluk in the Shimoga District.

2. The taluk, which covers an area of 378 square miles, is divided into 12 magnis (3 wet and 9 dry); and contains 200 Government and 11 inam villages.

3. The population, which amounts to 51,991 souls or 114 to each square mile, is dense in the central part of the taluk, but gradually becomes sparse as the hills are approached. The average per square mile is larger than that obtained from any of the adjoining dry crop taluks which have as yet been settled.

4. The taluk contains 6 market towns, 14,649 houses, 59,735 head of cattle, 1,663 carts, and 7,905 ploughs. Of the market towns, Nyamti is the chief, and its market has for many years been of great local importance.

5. The rain-fall cannot be accurately stated; it varies greatly in different parts of the taluk. In the north and centre it probably does not exceed 18 or 20 inches, while in the wet crop magnis it may be put down approximately at 30 inches. The climate is generally speaking a healthy one.

6. The soil of the taluk is good and fertile, except in some of the hill villages where it is of the poorest kind. In the three wet magnis it is chiefly of the red and sandy description. In the others black and red soils of a superior character are to be met with.

7. The means of communication are excellent. The taluk is intersected by four main roads. One of these however is still in an unfinished state.

8. The people are generally well off, and their superior condition is ascribed to a fertile soil, a certain and sufficient rain-fall, skilful husbandry, and ready and easily accessible markets for surplus produce. In the opinion of the Survey Commissioner this taluk is on the whole the best in the Nagar Division.

9. The nine dry crop magnis produce chiefly javare, ragi and kulthi. Cotton, gram and wheat are also grown, though to a less extent.

10. The three wet magnis produce almost entirely rice and sugar-cane.

11. The tenure by which the land is held is much the same as that existing in the plain country generally. It is described as the hereditary right to cultivate so long as the tenant or his heir continues to pay to Government the usual assessment of the District, the right abating on cessation of cultivation and consequent non-payment of assessment. The land-holders make no pretensions to property in the soil.

12. The old rates of assessment are said to bear very unequally upon the taluk. The large and well known villages had as high an assessment fixed for them as it was thought possible to levy, while smaller or less known villages, although in no way inferior in point of natural advantages, escaped with comparatively very light rates. Another singular feature in the past revenue management was that land newly brought under the plough, or dry land converted into wet, was never systematically brought to account. The loss of revenue from this cause appears to have been further increased by a good deal of unauthorized cultivation in Government waste lands. Formerly, hakkal or dry land as an accompaniment to rice land was not assessed, and the plea that certain land was hakkal land has been often used as a means of evading the assessment justly leviable from it.

13. The area of the taluk is 231,511 acres Of these, 137,477 acres are arable, and the rest or 94,034 acres, including roads, tanks, village sites, &c., are unarable. Of the former again, 95,090 acres are occupied, and 42,387 acres are waste. Of the occupied land, 24,757 acres are alienated.

14. The average annual collections of revenue throughout the periods of five, ten and twenty years ending with 1871—72 are stated to be Rs 84,999, 79,744 and 66,077 respectively. The prices current in 1851—52 and the annual average prices for the four years 1870—71 to 1873—74 are shewn below:—

Year.	Seers for one Rupee.			Rs. per Maund.
	Cleaned Rice.	Ragi.	Javare.	Jaggory.
1851—52	32	80	64	0 9 0
Annual average for four years between 1870—71 and 1873—74 ...	11	32½	·31	1 11 6

15. The revenue rose at a more or less rapid rate from Rs. 44,306 in 1852—53 to Rs. 88,020 in 1867—68. In the latter year, the collections reached the highest amount ever known. Since then, however, with the exception of a slight recovery in 1870—71, there has been an annual decrease.

16. The subjoined statement shews the realizations of revenue (with the average rates per acre) from each class of land in 1871—72.

Description of Land.	Realizations for 1871—72.	Survey Acres.	Average Rate.		
Dry Crop	58,067	61,929	0	15	2
Rice	21,780	7,860	2	12	4
Garden	1,787	544	3	5	4
Total.....	82,534	70,333	1	2	9

17. In the dry crop magnis the average rate hitherto paid on dry crop is about Rs. 1—1—0 per acre; the above rate of annas 15-2 would therefore appear to represent the average rate on dry land in the taluk generally. Captain Grant observes that this latter rate would have been much higher had there been any assessment on the hakkal lands.

18. The average rate on rice lands appears very low, especially when it is borne in mind that a fair proportion of it is cultivated with sugar-cane.

19. The gardens are generally inferior, still the average assessment which they pay is also very low. But little account would seem to have been kept of dry land converted into wet, and of wet into garden land, and to the carelessness of the officials in failing to note such changes is due the fact that Government have been deprived of an annual and continued increase of revenue.

20. For the assessment of the dry crop lands it is proposed to divide the Government villages into 7 classes, the grouping depending on the soil and climate, the nearness to markets, and the facilities of communication which each set of villages enjoys. The classes are as follows: —

Class.	Villages in each	Maximum Rate per Acre.		
I	25	2	8	0
II	38	2	4	0
III	31	2	0	0
IV	36	1	12	0
V	22	1	8	0
VI	21	1	4	0
VII	27	1	0	0
	200			

The average assessment is thus very slightly over Rs. 1—8—0 per acre.

21. For the assessment of rice-lands a smaller number of classes with a necessarily different arrangement of the villages is proposed, *viz*:—

Class.	No. of Villages in each.	Maximum Rate per Acre.		
I	14	6	2	3
II	28	6	0	0
III	158	5	8	0
	200			

The general average being Rs. 3—4—3 per acre.

22. The garden lands measure only 544 acres. The maximum rate proposed for them is Rs. 16 per acre, and the average rate is Rs. 6 per acre.

23. By adopting the proposed rates, the realizations which amounted in 1871—72 to Rs. 82,534 will now amount to Rs. 93,464; in other words the land revenue will be increased by Rs. 10,930, and the average rate of assessment per acre, on all descriptions of land will be raised from Rs. 1—2—9 to Rs. 1—5—3.

The unoccupied culturable waste consists of 42,387 acres, and is assessed as below:—

Class of Land.	Area of each.	Assessment.	Average Rate.		
Dry Crop	41,355	32,800	0	12	8
Rice...	1,016	2,600	2	8	11
Garden	16	48	3	0	0
Total.....	42,387	35,448	0	13	4

24. The alienated lands with their extent, assessment, &c, are shewn in the following statement.

Description of Land.	Area.	Old Jodi.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Local Fund Cess.	Irrigation Cess.
Dry Crop	22,550	15,320	24,000	1 1 0	1,993	493
Rice	2,046		7,000	3 6 9		
Garden	161		885	5 8 0		
Total.... ..	24,757	15,320	31,885	1 4 7	1,993	493

The greater portion of the inam lands consists of "Umbli" or service lands.

25. The total survey area and the total assessment as thus proposed, of the whole of the arable land in the 200 Government villages are shewn below :—

Description of Land.	Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Inam Lands.		Total.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area	Assessment.
Dry Crop ...	61,929	64,500	41,355	32,800	22,580	21,000	1,25,864	1,21,300
Rice ...	7,860	25,700	1,016	2,600	2,046	7,000	10,922	35,300
Garden ...	544	3,264	16	48	161	885	721	4,197
Total.....	70,333	93,464	42,387	35,448	24,757	31,885	1,37,477	1,60,797

26. In addition to the above, the Local Fund one anna cess is calculated to produce Rs. 5,841, the Irrigation one anna cess Rs. 1,810, and the Local Fund and Irrigation cesses on inam lands Rs. 2,486; in all Rs. 10,137. These cesses take the place of the old half anna Local Fund cess, which realized in 1871—72 Rs. 2,669. There will now be an increase of no less than Rs. 7,486 under the local cess head, and a still further increase may be looked for as arable waste lands are taken up for cultivation.

27. From the estimated amount of the State revenue under the survey settlement, the Survey Commissioner makes a deduction of six per cent as the possible amount required for the remuneration of village officers. Putting this amount at Rs. 5,600 in round numbers, there remains a balance of Rs. 87,864 as the estimated net State revenue on occupied land, as against Rs. 82,534 collected in 1871—72 and Rs. 88,020 in 1867—68, the largest amount collected in any year.

28. Taking into account the increase which may be looked for from the annual sales for grazing purposes of unoccupied assessed Government land and of Government unarable lands, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner anticipates that the State revenue a year or two after settlement will rather exceed than fall short of Rs. 92,000 a year, and that with due provision made for the village officers.

29. After a very careful consideration of the Survey Commissioner's Report, the Chief Commissioner resolves to accord his assent to the proposed settlement. It has evidently been conducted on principles of liberality to the ryot, which are fully justified by the large extent of arable waste in the taluk.

30. Captain Grant dwells on the advantages of opening a road between Honnali and Toomincutte in the Dharwar Collectorate and of completing the road between Honnali and Shikarpur. The former line, the Chief Commissioner understands, is now

under construction. As regards the other, the attention of the Commissioner of Nagar will be drawn to paras 44 to 47 of Captain Grant's Report. There can be no question that the proceeds of the local cesses should be expended for the benefit of the people from whom the cesses are levied, and it will be the special duty of the Deputy Commissioners to see that this is done.

31. The Chief Commissioner has attentively read Colonel Eliott's Review of the settlement, with Captain Grant's and Colonel Anderson's replies thereon, and considers it unnecessary to go into the questions discussed in these papers. Many of the Officiating Commissioner's remarks appear to have been made under a misconception of the subject.

32. The Chief Commissioner is, however, of opinion (1) that it will be advisable in future reports to give lists of the villages under each group of assessment (as Colonel Anderson has promised to do); and (2) that the terms used in the forms sent to the Amildars for filling up should be *the ordinary Kanarese terms in use in the Province*, and not, as he understands to be in some respects the case, Mahratta words in Kanarese with explanations. If Kanarese terms can be found to express what is needed, they ought to be employed in all such forms.

33. The Chief Commissioner further desires that future reports shall give a complete list of the rates imposed (and not merely maximum and average rates as at present), with the area of the lands assessed at each rate. This will be useful, not only in connection with the particular settlement, but also for purposes of comparison with that of other taluks. Unless the number of rates is excessive, the necessity of supplying this simple but useful information will not, it is hoped, add much to the labor of the officer who conducts the settlement. Should the number of rates be very large, they might be grouped for this purpose.

34. The subject of Colonel Eliott's remarks in para 7 of his Review regarding an alleged discrepancy in the number of inam villages should be investigated and cleared up.

35. The statement given in para 20 of Captain Grant's Report of the collections in this taluk for the five years, from 1867—68 to 1871—72, does not agree with those recorded in the accounts of this Office. Both sets of figures are given in the margin, and the Survey Superintendent is requested, if possible, to afford some clue to the discrepancy.

Years.	Old Assessment.	
	As per Capt. Grant's Report.	As per Daftar Accounts.
1867—68	88,020	1,00,189
1868—69	86,087	97,170
1869—70	82,966	94,340
1870—71	85,387	96,944
1871—72	82,534	95,714

36. In connection with this and future settlements, the Chief Commissioner begs that it may be laid down as a standing rule that any individual cases of over-assessment which may be brought to notice within three years of the introduction of the settlement shall be open to reconsideration by the Settlement Department during that term.

37. The report and its enclosures reviewed in these Proceedings are clear and interesting, and the Chief Commissioner begs that Colonel Anderson and Captain Grant will accept his acknowledgments, for the care and labor which have been bestowed by them on the proposals submitted therein.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 28th March 1874.

From the Officiating Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, General No. 194, dated 28th January 1874.

Your Circular No. 6 of the 9th January last.

As directed in para 4 of the above, has the honor to submit a supplemental statement shewing the realizations in each District on account of the Revenue Khists payable in April and May 1873.

NUNDYDROOG DIVISION.

Supplemental Statement shewing the Amount of Realizations on account of Revenue Khists payable in April and May 1873.

Items.	District.	Balance on 31st March 1873.	Khists.			Total including Balance.	Realizations.		Total.	Balance.	Remarks.
			April.	May.	Total.		April.	May.			
Land Revenue.	Bangalore	30,942 5 10	2,31,384 14 4	1,78,538 10 9	4,01,923 9 1	4,35,865 14 11	2,29,782 5 7	1,81,271 12 8	4,11,054 2 3	24,811 12 8	
	Kolar	11,218 13 10	2,44,084 11 1	1,83,063 8 3	4,27,148 3 4	4,38,397 1 2	2,16,311 12 8	2,11,026 14 2	4,27,338 10 10	11,058 6 4	
	Toomkoor	77,993 0 4	1,70,024 13 3	... ...	1,70,024 13 3	2,47,952 13 4	1,78,922 12 8	47,637 15 4	2,26,560 12 0	21,392 1 4	
	Total.....	1,20,119 3 9	6,45,494 6 8	3,58,602 3 0	10,02,096 9 8	11,22,215 15 5	6,25,016 14 11	4,39,936 10 2	10,64,953 9 1	57,262 4 4	
Mohatarfa.	Bangalore	4,435 7 9	11,174 0 4	8,380 8 3	19,554 8 7	23,990 0 4	10,206 9 4	10,214 5 0	20,422 14 4	3,567 2 0	
	Kolar	2,869 15 3	8,491 1 0	6,368 4 9	14,859 5 9	17,749 5 2	827 1 8	8,914 5 7	9,741 7 3	8,007 13 11	
	Toomkoor	7,556 2 0	10,835 3 6	... .	10,835 3 6	18,391 7 6	11,784 1 1	4,523 11 8	16,307 12 9	2,083 10 9	
	Total	14,861 9 2	30,500 6 10	14,748 13 0	45,249 3 10	60,130 13 0	22,819 12 1	23,652 6 3	46,472 2 4	13,658 10 8	
	Grand Total.....	1,35,000 12 11	6,75,994 13 6	3,73,351 0 0	10,47,345 13 6	11,82,346 10 5	6,47,835 11 0	4,63,589 0 3	11,11,425 11 3	*70,920 15 0	

* Of this balance, a sum of Rs. 52,976—10—4 has been collected since June to 31st December 1873, and on which date there remains only a balance of Rs. 17,944—4—8, as particularized below :—

	Land Revenue.	Mohatarfa.	Total.
Bangalore	1,420 6 10	11 15 9	1,432 6 7
Kolar	1,523 4 8	... ...	1,523 4 8
Toomkoor	14,003 5 6	985 3 11	14,988 9 5
Total Rs.....	16,947 1 0	997 3 8	17,944 4 8

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 31st March 1874.

No. 7064—Rev. 65, dated Bangalore, 28th March 1874.

Order thereon.—In this Office Circular No. 6 of the 9th January 1873, prescribing the dates for the submission of the Annual Administration Reports, it was directed that a supplemental memo of the realizations in each District on account of the Revenue Khists payable in April and May should be forwarded so as to reach this Office by the 5th of July at the latest. The object of this requisition was to obtain the information for insertion in the Administration Report of the Province, as the dates fixed for the submission of the District and Divisional Annual Reports scarcely admit of the Revenue Khists collected in April and May being shewn therein.

2. The Commissioners of Ashtagram and Nagar have not as yet submitted the return called for, and the Commissioner of Nundydroog forwarded a return with his docket No. 194, dated 28th ultimo, nearly seven months after the proper date.

3. The attention of the Commissioners is drawn to this subject, and they are requested to see to the punctual submission of the return in question as prescribed in para 4 of the Circular above referred to.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Dept., No. 507—Rev. 171, dated Shimoga, 7th January 1874.

Adverting to the correspondence * marginally noted, conveying the Chief Commissioner's orders regarding the levy of the Irrigation Cess on all inam lands, whether whole villages or minor inams containing wet and garden cultivation, whatever may be the source of irrigation, I have the honor to suggest the advisability of Section XVI of the Revised Survey Guarantee being so modified as to embrace in a clear and explicit manner the purport of the above orders.

*Secretary's Circular No. 1415—31, dated the 20th June 1872, to the Commissioners of Divisions.
Letter No. 79, dated the 31st May 1872, from the Superintendent of Inam Settlements, to the Commissioner, Nagar Division.

2. Sections XV and XVI of the Guarantee as they at present stand relating to the levy of the Local Fund and Irrigation Cess on inam lands and villages, are given in the margin for ready reference; and it will be seen that they are susceptible of being construed to imply that inam lands alone are liable to pay the Irrigation Cess under Section XV, and not the sarvamanya, jodi and kayamgutta *villages* which are separately treated under Section XVI, in which no mention of the Irrigation Cess is made; it being simply stated that these villages shall pay Local Fund at the rate of one anna in the rupee. It appears to me that the express mention of both Local Fund and Irrigation Cess in the case of inam lands, and the absence of all allusion to the latter with respect to whole villages, are likely to cause misapprehension, and hence I deem it necessary to submit the matter for consideration.

XV. All inam lands will pay Local Fund and Irrigation Cess according to their survey valuation, or in the absence of this on the recorded value of the inam.
XVI. Kayamgutta and Sarvamanya villages shall pay Local Fund at the rate of one anna in the Rupee, the former at the fixed Kayamgutta rent and the latter on the recorded value of the inam.

3. Orders have, however, been issued in conformity with the instructions contained in the above correspondence.

No. 7152—Rev. 326, dated Bangalore, 31st March 1874.

Order thereon.—Ordered, that a copy of the above be communicated to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, in view to Rule XVI of the Survey Guarantee being so amended as to render it clear that the levy of the Irrigation Cess is imperative on all wet cultivation in Inam, Jodi or Kayamgutta villages, *vide* paras 2 and 3 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 3089—83, dated 8th September 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 31st March 1874.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore' No. 182, dated Camp Kumri, 11th March 1874.

I have the honor to request that sanction may be obtained for a further payment, in excess of the amount already sanctioned, * of the following temporary remuneration to Shanbhegs of the Pavagada and Toomkoor Taluks.

* Chief Commissioner's Orders, Genl. No. 1347—Rev. 32, and No. 3524—Rev. 131, dated 13th June and 29th September 1873, respectively.

Taluk.	Village.	Office.	Amount required.
Pavagada	Siddesvardurg	Shanbhog	30
Toomkoor	Kaidal	Do	6
		Total....	36

2. The mistake in the case of the Pavagada village arose from another village having been erroneously shewn by the Amildar in the same charge with it.

3. In the case of the Toomkoor village, the mistake occurred owing to mistaken identity, the names of two Shanbhogs being the same although their charges were separate.

Survey Commissioner's endorsement No. 425, dated Anigeri, 17th March 1874.

Forwarded for the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

No. 7205—Rev. 330, dated Bangalore, 31st March 1874.

Order thereon.—Sanctioned as requested. The Deputy Accountant General will arrange for meeting the charge in question.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 665—Rev. 233, dated Camp Santveri, 20th March 1874.

The Chief Commissioner's Proceedings and Order No. 6463—Rev. 97, dated the 24th February 1874.

With reference to the above, has the honor to state, that the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga reports that the jamabandi of the Sagar and Honnali Taluks was completed in January and February last, respectively.

No. 7204—Rev. 329, dated Bangalore, 31st March 1874.

Order thereon.—Ordered, that a copy of the above be forwarded to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, for information, with reference to his letter No. 1767, dated 29th October 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 31st March 1874.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, To the Offg. Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, General No. 5940—Rev. 138, dated Camp. Santaveri, 25th January 1873.

Forwards, in original (to be returned), the letter No. 2476, dated 9th January 1873, from the President, Municipal Commission, Bangalore, with its enclosure, and requests that the Offg. Commissioner will be so good as to submit an early explanation of the authority or circumstances under which the assessment paid by the holders of houses in the village of Blackpalli was credited in the accounts under the head of "Land Revenue," and how the land on which the buildings stand was classified in the recent survey operations.

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, General No. 1063, dated Bangalore, 3rd February 1873.

Secretary's docket No. 5940—Rev. 138 of 25th ultimo, giving cover to a letter in original from the President, Municipal Commission, regarding the assessment paid by the owners of houses in the village of Blackpalli.

Copy of the above is forwarded with its enclosures, in original (to be kindly returned), for report.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, To the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, No. 1221, dated Kengere, 27th February 1873.

In reply to your docket No. 1063, (enclosures returned) dated 3rd instant, I have the honor to state that the assessment on the lands at Blackpalli, on which the houses referred are built, have all along been credited in the accounts under the head "Land Revenue." Upon receipt of your Circular No. 304, dated 11th October 1871, giving cover to copy of letter No. 3323—106, dated 5th idem, orders were issued to the Amildar to transfer the mohatarfa of the villages therein mentioned to the Cantonment Municipality, but at the jamabandi of the year 1871—72, it was brought to notice that the above assessment was also transferred to the Municipality. Consequently fresh orders were issued to the Amildar that the orders refer only to the transfer of the mohatarfa tax on the houses in those villages to the Municipality and not to the land assessment.

2. The Revenue Survey Department has not classified the land, apparently because there are buildings on it.

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Rev. No. 228, dated Bangalore, 18th March 1873.

In returning the original letter with its enclosure from the President, Municipal Commission, received under cover of your docket No. 5940—Rev. 138 of 25th January last, I have the honor to state for the Chief Commissioner's information, that the assessment on lands at Blackpalli, on which the houses referred to are built, has all along been credited in the accounts under the head "Land Revenue."

2. Upon receipt of your letter No. 3323—Genl. 106 of 5th December last, orders were issued for the transfer of the mohartarfa of the villages therein mentioned to the Cantonment Municipality; but at the time of the jamabandi settlement of the year 1871—72, it having been brought to the Deputy Commissioner's notice that the assessment referred had also been transferred to the Municipality, he issued instructions for the transfer of only the mohatarfa tax levied on the houses in those villages, and not the land assessment.

3. It appears that the Revenue Survey Department has not classified the land, apparently because there are buildings on it.

4. Copy of an additional communication this day transmitted to the Deputy Commissioner is appended, and his reply will be forwarded as soon as it comes to hand.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 31st March 1874.

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, General No. 1194, dated Bangalore, 18th March 1873.

Deputy Commissioner's No. 1221 of 27th ultimo.

From the above communication it appears that mohatarfa as well as land assessment were transferred to the Municipality, and that the Deputy Commissioner, during the jamabandi of 1871—72, directed the transfer of mohatarfa only. The President, Municipal Commission, now asks for the transfer of the land assessment as being virtually mohatarfa, and from this it is to be inferred that only land assessment is levied, and not mohatarfa also.

2. Information is therefore requested as to whether any mohatarfa as distinct from land assessment is levied, and if so how much, and whether it has been transferred to the Municipality or not.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, To the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, No. 1299, dated Bangalore, 21st March 1873.

Commissioner's docket No. 1194, dated 18th March 1873.

Has the honor to state that no mohatarfa as distinct from land assessment is levied on the land referred to.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 4, dated Bangalore, 4th April 1873.

In continuation of this Office letter No. 228 of the 18th ultimo, reporting on the subject of assessment paid by the owners of houses in the village of Blackpalli, I have the honor to forward the accompanying copy of docket No. 1299 of the 21st ultimo, from the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, from which it appears that no mohatarfa tax has been levied on the houses other than the assessment fixed on the land on which they are situated.

No. 7209—Rev. 195, dated Bangalore, 31st March 1874.

Order thereon.—Under the circumstances represented in the above, the assessment levied upon houses situated in the village of Blackpalli should continue to be credited to imperial revenue as heretofore, pending the final disposal of the question of the transfer to the Cantonment Municipality of the revenue derived on assessed lands situated within its limits.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 31st March 1874.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Deptarment, No. 632—Rev. 221, dated Shimoga, 10th March 1874.

1. I have the honor to state that the Patels and Shanbhogs of the Shikarpur Taluk, which has been surveyed and settled, have petitioned to the effect that they might be exempted from the local and irrigation cesses levied on their service umbli lands, on the ground that the cesses are not levied on such lands in the adjoining District of Dharwar. The standing orders of the Chief Commissioner are, that no exemption from the incidence of the irrigation cess can be granted whatever may be the tenure on which the land is held, and that the exemption of the Patels and Shanbhogs from the payment of the local cess, under certain circumstances, may be granted in unsurveyed taluks only. *Vide* Proceedings* No. 3089—83, dated 8th September 1873.

* To Nundydroog Division.

2. In reply to a reference made from this Office, the Superintendent of Revenue Survey has stated that in Dharwar Patel and Shanbhog service land is not charged with local cess, and that the irrigation cess does not exist there. It is therefore a question, whether the Patels and Shanbhogs of the surveyed taluks of Mysore have not grounds for soliciting exemption from local cess on their service lands, and I solicit the Chief Commissioner's orders on the subject. As regards the irrigation cess, our Patels and Shanbhogs cannot complain that an invidious distinction has been made between them and the village servants in Dharwar, since the irrigation cess is peculiar to Mysore.

No. 7210—Rev. 109, dated Bangalore, 31st March 1874.

Order thereon.—With reference to the question raised in the above, the Chief Commissioner observes that it has never been contemplated to exempt the service holdings of the village officials and servants from the incidence of the local fund cesses.

The proposal is, however, referred to the Survey Commissioner for his opinion.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Foreign Department, Revenue No. 67, dated Fort William, the 21st March 1874.

In reply to your Offg. Secretary's letter No. 6335—R. 181, dated 17th ultimo, I am directed to state that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council sanctions remission of the assessment amounting to Rs. 0—8—9 on a piece of land in the Timmasettihalli village, proposed to be alienated to a private individual for erecting a rest-house for travellers.

No. 7212—Rev. 196, dated Bangalore, 31st March 1874.

Order thereon.—Ordered, that the foregoing letter be communicated to the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, for information and guidance, with reference to his No 181 of the 10th January 1874.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 31st March 1874.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Dept., General No. 646—227, R, dated Shimoga, 11th March 1874.

In forwarding herewith copy of the 4th para of the Proceedings of the Shimoga Municipal Board, convened on the 7th ultimo, I have the honor to state that the channel therein alluded to is one of the three works in connection with the improvement of Kumbargundi in the Shimoga town, which have been undertaken this year as intimated in my letter No. 560—195 of 3rd ultimo.

II. The breached channel was filled up by convict labor, but unless it is stone reveted on the sides it is liable to breach again on pressure of water. The revetment should be completed before the rainy season, as otherwise what has been now done may be washed away. I have, pending submission of the requisite estimate, directed that the work be proceeded with, with an advance of Rs. 500, for which I solicit the Chief Commissioner's sanction. The estimate is expected shortly from the Vice President, and will be submitted, as soon as it is received, for sanction, when the amount of the estimate may be appropriated from the Budget savings pointed out in the Proceedings.

III. I beg to state that the Secretary in the Department Public Works, has addressed me a docket stating that Rs. 500 have been reserved for the improvement of the Kumbargundi, and directing early submission of the estimate so that the amount may be utilized during the year. No reference from this office is quoted in this docket, and it is presumed that this is in reply to my letter No. 560—195 of the 3rd February last.

Copy of 4th Para of the Proceedings of the Municipal Board, convened at Shimoga, on 7th February 1874.

* * *

4. In the Krishnarajpur Street, the drains had been prevented from emptying themselves to the Kubargundi and made to fall into the river near Puttu Rao's house by a channel dug along the gundi. This channel had breached in the middle, and the water was escaping to the gundi; but the breach has now been filled up by convict labor: but as owing to the pressure of water it is liable to breach again unless it is reveted with stones, the Board resolves that an estimate be prepared and submitted for the Commissioner's sanction as soon as possible; the amount, which is roughly estimated at Rs. 500, being met from the source pointed out in Proceedings dated 5th instant. In the meantime with a view to complete the work before the next rainy season, the Board consider it desirable to take up the work in hand immediately by obtaining an advance of * 500 Rupees, for which sanction is solicited.

* * *

* Savings since pointed out by the Vice President in his docket No. 86, dated 9th March 1874 to meet the Rs. 500.

350	Road over the bund of tank.
20	Reserve repairs.
30	Tools and office furniture.
50	Live stock.
60	Keep of municipal cattle.
100	Savings from the head cart-drivers.
610	Total.

No. 7211—Rev. 110, dated Bangalore, 31st March 1874.

Order thereon.—The advance applied for is sanctioned in anticipation of the receipt of the estimate.

The amount is to be met from the savings pointed out by the Municipal Board.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 31st March 1874.

From the Assistant Engineer, Chitaldroog Tank Division, To the Executive Engineer, Tank Division, General No. 1208, dated 18th December 1873.

Revenue Survey boundary marks.

Has the honor to inform that as the boundary stones of the fields below Kartiballi, Siddapur and Manangi Tanks are on the top of the bund in many places, and on the front revetment of Siddapur Tank, the ryots holding the fields grumble at having pits dug at the toes of the bunds, as they say that it is hard that they should pay rent for the bund and also have their fields spoiled by the excavation of pits.

2. In the present instances the ryots have withdrawn their opposition and permitted the contractors to excavate the earth in their fields; but as this is question that will constantly crop up, the Revenue Survey marks being as a rule on the tops of bunds, I have to request orders as to what should be done if the ryots refuse to allow the necessary pits to be dug.

3. If compensation is to be paid, it will materially add to the cost of the works.

4. The Chief Commissioner's order regarding a ten feet margin being left at the toes of bunds does not appear to have been acted on when fixing the Revenue Survey marks.

From the Executive Engineer, Tank Division, To the Superintending Engineer of Irrigation Works of Mysore, No. 32, dated 23rd January 1874.

Revenue Survey boundary marks.

In forwarding copy of a docket No. 1208 of 18th December, received from Mr. Bayly, Assistant Engineer, on the above subject, for your consideration, has the honor to inform that the undersigned can corroborate from personal knowledge the facts alleged regarding the position of the Revenue Survey marks.

From the Offg. Superintending Engineer of Irrigation, Mysore, To the Deputy Superintendent, in charge Mysore Revenue Survey, No. 314, dated Camp Mysore, 6th February 1874.

I have the honor to forward a copy of the Assistant Engineer, Chitaldroog Tank District, No. 1208 of the 18th December, bringing to notice that the Revenue Survey field boundary marks have in certain instances been placed on the top of tank bunds, and that difficulty in carrying out the repairs necessary for the safety of the tanks has been consequently experienced.

2. In this Province not only the bunds of the tanks themselves are considered to be the property of Government, but by the Chief Commissioner's order of the 6th *June 1870, copy of which I enclose, 10 feet of land measured from the toes of the embankments is to be left uncultivated.

See Superintending Engineers Nos. 41—42—43 of 6th June 1870, to 3 Superintendents of Divisions.

3. It appears to me to be unnecessary to dwell on the obvious danger which would result were the ryots to hold the right to plough up, plant or cut the bunds of tanks, or indeed to exercise any right of ownership over them, and I have therefore the honor to request the favor of your suggesting how the mistake which has been made in Chitaldroog by including tank embankments in the field boundaries of the ryots can now best be remedied.

From the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Mysore, To the Offg. Superintending Engineer of Irrigation, No. 151, dated 17th February 1874.

Your letter No. 314 of 6th instant.

Begs to state that the boundary marks referred to being in settled taluks, the correspondence has been forwarded to the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, for disposal.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 31*st March* 1874.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, No. 103, dated Camp Humcha, 20th February 1874.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 143 of the 14th instant, giving cover to letter No. 314 and enclosures, of the 6th February 1874 from the Officiating Superintending Engineer of Irrigation to your address, and beg to make the following remarks.

2. The boundary marks which the Assistant Engineer Chitaldroog Tank District, alludes to in his letter No. 1208 of the 18th December 1873, were erected prior to the passing of the Chief Commissioner's order of the 6th June 1870. Survey occupants, I may state, do not pay rent for the "bánds" of tanks which are always deducted as unculturable.

3. Since the Chief Commissioner's order above alluded to was issued, every endeavour has been made to carry out its provisions however hardly they may bear upon the ryots.

4. In those taluks, therefore, which were surveyed before the 6th June 1870, there are evidently two points in which the demarcation is considered to have been defective—(1) where boundary marks have been placed on the top of the "Bánds" of tanks; and (2) where a strip of 10 feet from the toe of the "bánds" of tanks has not been excluded from the ryots' holdings. In first case the ryots have no right of ownership over the "bánds" of tanks which are always deducted as unculturable, and the ryots' statement, alluded to by the Assistant Engineer, that they pay rent for them, is incorrect. This case can be met by removing boundary marks from the "bánds" which are in themselves a permanent and ample boundary. Any cases reported to this Department will be at once dealt with, and I may observe that if these cases are sent up for a whole taluk at a time, and not piecemeal, it will be a great convenience

5. In the second case, *viz.*, where spaces of 10 feet from the toe of the "bánd" have not been excluded from the ryots' holdings, it is clear that the survey, in the absence of any orders on the subject, has been carried out in accordance not only with Departmental Rules but with existing tenure; cultivation was never prohibited in the space above alluded to, and consequently the land which had been cultivated without molestation, and had paid assessment for years, was measured as it was found.

6. To revise the whole of the measurement antecedent to the 6th June 1870, as regards the points under discussion, would cost Government a large sum of money. I would, therefore, suggest that cases of paramount importance should be dealt with as they occur, and are reported to this Department.

7. I would state for the information of the Superintending Engineer that, so far as my observation has gone, the prescribed space of 10 feet from the toe of the embankments of tanks is invariably trenched upon by the ryots, the Revenue Department leaving everything to be dealt with by the Survey Department. If the Survey Department upon taking up work in any taluk found that the Revenue Officers, who certainly appear to be the proper Agents in the matter, had already prohibited cultivation within the prescribed space, it would escape much odium, and the chances of mistakes would be diminished.

From the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Mysore, To the Offg. Superintending Engineer of Irrigation in Mysore, No. 157, dated 21st February 1874.

Your letter No. 314, dated 6th February 1874.

Begs herewith to forward copy of letter No. 103 of the 20th instant from the Superintendent Mysore Revenue Survey, referring to the question of boundary marks situated on the bunds of certain tanks in the Chitaldroog District.

No. 7208—Rev. 331, dated Bangalore, 31st March 1874.

Order thereon.—In an order of the 6th June 1870, issued in the Public Works Department, the Chief Commissioner directed that, with a view to secure the stability of tanks, cultivation should not be permitted within 10 feet clear from the base of the bund.

2. In the papers recorded above, which were transferred from the Public Works Department for disposal in this Office, orders are solicited in the case of taluks surveyed and settled prior to 6th June 1870 wherein the field survey marks have been fixed without reference to the principle laid down in the order above referred to.

3. A general revision of the measurements made antecedent to 6th June 1870 cannot now be ordered with a view to the correction of the defect above noticed. But in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner individual cases of sufficient importance to call for such a course can be dealt with in the manner proposed by the Survey Superintendent.

Where however the marks in question have been erected on the bund of a tank, they should be removed, the bund itself being sufficient to mark the boundary line.

4. With reference to the remarks contained in the last para of Captain Grant's letter, the Chief Commissioner wishes it to be clearly impressed on the minds of Revenue Officers that he considers it to be their undoubted duty to see that the excluded strip of land is not trenched on by the ryots whose attempts in this direction should be closely watched.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FORESTS.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Transfer of Rs.* 5,300 *to head* 1 *(a.) "Timber Expenses" under A "Conservancy and working" from certain heads under the same major head.* Sanctioning the same.	No 6561—291, dated 2nd March 1874.	...	...	1 to 3
3 to 4	*Irrecoverable balance of Rs.* 47—9—10 *due by one Anantaramaiya, late Manegar, Nagar Range.* Authorizing its being struck off the accounts.	No. 6715—297, dated 12th March 1874.	...	...	4
5 to 6	*Sum of Rs.* 188—6—9 *due by one Sakopanda, late Manegar, Forest Department.* Under circumstances stated, directing it be written off the accounts.	No. 6701—295, dated 12th March 1874.	...	...	5
7 to 8	*Office rent to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mysore.* Sanctioning the same.	No 6915—314, dated 20th March 1874.	...	...	5
9 to 10	*Planting Operations in Mysore.* Reviewing Conservator's report on the subject.	No 6905—312, dated 27th March 1874.	...	...	6 to 11
11 to 12	*Correspondence regarding the liability of purchasers to obtain licenses to remove wood and bamboos bought at public auctions.* Passing orders on the same.	No. 6911—315, dated 20th March 1874.	...	...	11 to 12
13 to 14	*Question raised by the Executive Engineer, Nagar Range, as to the right of the Public Works Department to wood felled when widening or making roads.* Transferring correspondence to Conservator for opinion.	No. 6965—319, dated 23rd March 1874.	...	...	13 to 14

From the Assistant Conserv ator of Forests, Account Branch, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Revenue—Forests, No. 3298, dated Bangalore, 24th February 1874.

I have the honor to forward herewith for information and obliging return * letter No. 649 of the 11th December last from the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Nagar Range, applying for a transfer of Rs. 5,300 to head I (*a*) "Timber expenses" under A, "Conservancy and Working." The need of a transfer is chiefly caused by a sum of Rs. 6036—8—4 having been paid and adjusted during the current official year in payment of a certain quantity of timber collected and brought on into the accounts of 1872-73.

* In original.

By direction of the Conservator I beg to solicit Chief Commissioner's sanction to Rs. 5,250 being transferred from the following heads under the same major head.

Head	II.	Purchase of Tools	Rs. 450
„	III.	Feed and keep of cattle	„ 300
„	X.	Communications, &c.	„ 1,500
„	VI.	Plantations under District-Forests ..	„ 3,000
		Total....	5,250

The Deputy Accountant General has intimated that he has no objection to the transfer proposed but points out that Rs. 1,300 only are available under head X. Although Rs. 700 have been drawn on credit orders under that head, Rs. 82—9—0 only have been spent. Hence Rs. 1,500 are really available, and under these circumstances, I beg that the transfer of this sum may be sanctioned. The usual transfer statement is herewith submitted, together with the Deputy Accountant General's docket No. 3937 of the 16th instant in original to be obligingly returned. As the money is urgently wanted by the Deputy Conservator, the favor of an early reply to this is solicited.

Statement shewing the Transfers of Funds applied for, from one head to another from the Forest Budget of Mysore for 1873-74.

Divison.	From— Budget Head.	Provision.	Amount expended.	Amount applied for transfer.	To— Budget Head.	Provision.	Amount expended.	Amount applied for.	Remarks.
	A. Conservancy and working Charges.								
Nagar Range ...			Up to December 1873.				Up to December 1873.		
	II. Purchase of Tools ...	500	2 8 0	450	I. Timber expenses.				
	III. Feed and keep of Cattle.	600	249 15 3	300	(*a*) Timber.	9000	7,559 1 10	5250	
	X. Communications, &c. ...	2000	52 9 0	1,500					
	VI. Plantations under District Forests. ...	3000	...	3,000					
	Total Rs.....			5,250				5250	

From the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Nagar Division, To the Conservator of Forests, Mysore, No. 649 dated Camp Kullukatte, 11th December 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 2338 of the 3rd November 1873 and with reference to para 1, I beg to state that no portion of the amount from the District Forest Funds can be spared for transfer, as there is only a sum of Rs. 4,285—6—8 left undrawn by cheques

out of the provision of Rs. 15,000 under head I, Timber. This balance of Rs. 4,285—6—8 is therefore absolutely required for the operation of the District-Forest scheme, and for the extra expenses for felling and preparing trees in the three maganis lately settled in the Shikarpur Taluk and which are required to be felled before the expiration of the time allowed under the Survey Guarantee Rules. There was a sum of Rs. 3,000 provided under head VI in the District Forest Budget for plantations, but this sum has already been disposed of, *viz.* Rs. 1,000 has been transferred for the propagation and maintenance of the Divisional Plantations, and Rs. 2,000 has been reserved by the Conservator (*vide* your docket No. 1304 of 24th July 1873)

2. With reference to para 2 I beg to append statements shewing (1) the quantity of timber and sandalwood collected; (2) the sum expended for their collection; (3) the sales effected up to November 1873; and (4) the quantity of timber required to be collected during the current year with probable cost.

A.—Timber.

Description.	Quantity collected.			Cost.			Quantity sold.			Amount realized.		
	No.	C. Ft.	C. I.	Rs.	A.	P.	No.	C. Ft.	C. I.	Rs.	A.	P.
Teak and Junglewood logs, &c, ...	1,659	7,813	193	7,223	2	9	5,737	54,302	1,478	39,939	1	...
Total.....	1,659	7,813	193	7,223	2	9	5,737	54,302	1,478	39,939	1	...

B.—Collection and Sale of Sandalwood.

Quality	Quantity collected.				Actual Cost.			Quantity sold.				Amount realized.		
	C.	M.	S.	T.	Rs.	A.	P.	C.	M.	S.	T.	Rs	A.	P.
Good wood	901	11	8	16½	6,914	0	4	6	11	5	11½	984	14	4
Nákár	244	15	36	14				189	6	36	14	151	14	0
Total.....	1,146	7	15	2½	6,914	0	4	195	18	1	25½	1,136	12	4

C.—Quantity require to be collected before the end of official year with probable Cost.

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.			Amount.			Remarks.
	C. Ft.							
Teak and Jungle	21,000	0	4	0	5,250	0	0	
Teak poles	(200)	0	4	0	50	0	0	
Total.....	21,000	...	..	...	5,300	0	0	

3. From the above particulars you will observe that the number of 1,659 logs, &c., containing 7,813 cubic feet, 193 cubic inches, collected is very little in comparison with the high actual cost, *viz.*, Rs. 7,223—2—9 shewn in statement **A**; but this is owing to a sum of Rs. 6,036—8—4 having been paid and adjusted during the current official year in payment of last year's collection of 1,952 logs, &c., containing 27,704 cubic feet, 281 cubic inches, which were brought into accounts at the end of the past year. Hence the funds fell short under head I. The fact of my having to pay for last year's collection this year was reported in para 56 of the annual report for 1872-73.

4. There is also the question how the collection of sandalwood exceeded the prescribed quantity of 800 kandis; but this is attributable to the fact of last year's collection of sandal left in the jungle having been brought to kotis, and also a large quantity of useless wood brought into accounts and sold in kotis and taluks this year. This has been explained in this office letter No. 453 of the 1st October 1873.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, (Forests) 2nd March 1874.

5. With reference to para 3, I beg to state that the fluctuation in revenue is a matter always occurring in every official year, and this occurrence cannot possibly be avoided. The reason for the increase was explained in the timber sale report No. 352, dated 18th August 1873. The stock of timber now in hand is 1,888 teak and junglewood logs, &c., containing 16,955 cubic feet, 287 cubic inches, some of which may be sold at retail rates before the expiration of the current official year, should there be any unexpected demand for it. The balance left after such sale in the beginning of the next year will not realize the amount of Rs. 39,746 estimated as receipts under head timber in the Budget for 1874-75. The quantity of timber, *viz*, 21,000 cubic feet and 200 teak poles, required for next year's sale, should therefore be collected as heretofore before the end of the official year in order that it may be ready for sale in June next. Unless this additional quantity of timber is collected for sale, the estimated revenue for 1874-75 is not likely to be realized. Orders to collect the above quantity of timber have already been issued to the Rangers as reported in this office docket No. 466 of 10th October 1873.

6. With the above explanation I beg to submit for early sanction a statement of transfers of funds from several heads to head No. I. This statement shews only Rs. 4,288 as available, and as the difference of Rs. 1,012 cannot be spared from any other heads, I beg to request that this may be supplied from the funds allotted to other Divisions. In the statement of transfers the amount of Rs. 412 reserved for Hebbe road was also given up to head No. 1, as this sum was considered insufficient to meet the expenditure for that road.

7. I also beg to enclose for your information a statement shewing the amount expended and balance remaining on 1st December 1873 under head I. It will be observed therefrom that only a sum of Rs. 877—10—9 is left under sandalwood undrawn, and it is quite inadequate to meet the expense of transporting sandalwood to kotis collected by manegars during the year.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Conservator of Forests, Mysore,
General No. 3937, dated 16th February 1874.

Your docket No. 3178, dated 12th instant.

Has the honor to intimate that there is no objection to the transfer of Rs. 5,050 as per margin under the Chief Commissioner's orders.

Rupees 1,300 is only available under X, Communications.

A. CONSERVANCY.

Nagar Range.

From—		To—	
Under State Forests.		*State Forests.*	
II. Purchase of Tools	Rs. 450	I. Timber expenses	Rs. 5,050.
III. Feed and keep of cattle	„ 300		
X. Communications, &c.	„ 1,300		
Under District-Forests.			
VI. Plantations	„ 3,000		
Total	Rs. 5,050		

No. 6564—REV.—F. 291, DATED BANGALORE, 2ND MARCH 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—The transfer of Rs. 5,250 as proposed in the above is sanctioned.

2. The original enclosures of the Conservator's letter referred to are herewith returned as requested.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, (Forests) 12th March 1874.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Public Works Department, Rev.-F., No. 2487, dated Bangalore, 13th January 1873.

I have the honor to state for the information of the Chief Commissioner, that one Anantaramaiya, late Sandal Manegar in the Nagar Range, received an advance of Rs. 100, for collection of sandalwood. He supplied a certain quantity of sandalwood at a cost of Rs. 52—6—2, leaving a balance of Rs. 47—9—10 due to the Department. He has since absconded. Medlari Sivaramappa, the security of Anantaramaiya, was called upon to pay Rs. 47—9—10, outstanding against the latter, but he has refused to pay.

The Deputy Superintendent to whom the case was referred to by the Deputy Conservator states that he cannot pass orders on it summarily.

I would therefore beg the Chief Commissioner's sanction to this Department prosecuting Medlari Sivaramappa for the refusal of the payment of the amount in question, and debiting the cost to contingencies.

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, P. W. D., To the Conservator of Forests, Mysore, No. 32, F., dated 20th January 1873.

Your No. 2487 of the 13th instant, requesting sanction to prosecute one Medlari Sivaramappa for refusing to repay to the Department a sum of Rs. 47—9—10, one hundred Rupees having been advanced to him for collection of sandalwood, and sandalwood to the amount of Rs. 52—6—2 only having been supplied.

Sanctioned; but care must be taken not to waste *money* in the case.

No. 33, F.

Copy to Deputy Accountant General.

From the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Account Branch, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Rev.-F. No. 3475, dated Bangalore, 6th March 1874.

With reference to your No. 32, F., of the 20th January 1873, and in continuation of my No. 2487 of the 13th idem, I have the honor to state that the Deputy Conservator was for want of time and legal knowledge not able to prosecute Medlari Sivaramappa; but Captain Jarrett now reports that the sum, *viz.*, Rs. 47—9—10, has been outstanding in the accounts for the past 5 years, and does not think the Limitation Act will allow the Department to sue him. I therefore beg that sanction to the amount being written off the accounts may be accorded.

No. 6715—Rev.-F. 297, dated Bangalore, 12th March 1874.

Order thereon.—Under the circumstances stated, the Chief Commissioner sanctions the amount in question, *viz.*, Rs. 47—9—10, being written off the accounts.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, (Forests) 20th March 1874.

From the Asstt. Conservator of Forests, Accounts Branch, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Rev-Forests No. 3474, dated Bangalore, 6th March 1874.

I have the honor to submit the following for the information and orders of the Chief Commissioner.

One Sakkopanth was employed by the Forest Department as a Manegar for collecting sandalwood in the Nagar Division, in the year 1865. He received an advance of Rs. 390, and worked off Rs. 201—9—3, leaving a balance of Rs. 188—6—9. No steps were taken to recover this outstanding until April 1869, and Sakkopanth had then been turned out of the Department owing to his old age and infirmity. The result of further enquiry is that Sakkopanth is found unable to repay the balance. One of his securities has absconded, and another died. The son of the latter refuses to pay his father's debt. Thus the outstanding has become an inefficient balance. The Division and District Commissioners were consulted, but they say that the case cannot be decided summarily.

As the sum has been outstanding for the last nine years, and as Captain Jarrett, thinks that the Limitation Act will prevent the department taking legal action, I beg that the Chief Commissioner's sanction to the sum being written off the accounts as irrecoverable balance may be obtained.

No. 6704—Rev-F. 295, dated Bangalore, 12th March 1874.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner observes that the balance referred to ought not to have been allowed to remain outstanding so long ; but under the circumstances stated, he sanctions its being written off the accounts.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mysore, Accounts Branch, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Revenue-Forests, No. 3549, F, dated Bangalore, 12th March 1874.

With reference to Secretary's No. 453, F, of the 28th July 1873, and this Office No. 1357 of the same date, I have the honor to inform you that, in accordance with the Chief Commissioner's orders conveyed therein, the offices of the Range and Plantations, Nundydroog Range, were removed from the Public Buildings and are allowed the office rent sanctioned by the Government of India, *viz.*, Rs. 20—0—0 to the Assistant Conservator and Rs. 15—0—0 to Sub-Assistant Conservator. The office rent is, in compliance with Secretary's No. 362, F, of the 1st July 1873, charged in the monthly contingent bills ; but as the Deputy Accountant General desires the Chief Commissioner's further sanction to the rent charged by the Assistant Conservator in charge of Plantations, Nundydroog Range, on the grounds that the former arrangements were cancelled by office accommodation being found for the office in the Public Buildings, I beg that the necessary sanction may be accorded.

No. 6910—Rev.-F. 314, dated Bangalore, 20th March 1874.

Order thereon.—Sanctioned.

The above application should have been made earlier, as the offices in question were removed from the Public Buildings in July 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, (Forests) 20th March 1874.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1325, Forests, dated Simla, 14th November 1873.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 4214—93, F, dated the 29th ultimo, and in reply to state that His Honor the President in Council accepts the explanation offered of the apparently scattered operations in planting in Mysore as far as it goes. At the same time the explanation only professes to allude to timber plantations, and does not shew how the 21 different plantations, which the Annual Reports continue to describe separately, are grouped, so as really to answer the description of plantations concentrated at important centres, and capable of thorough supervision and systematic treatment.

A map (even the roughest sketch map) has been telegraphed for, and I am to request that it may be sent at an early date. The further report promised by Conservator will be awaited.

2. With reference to paragraph 2 of your letter, I am to state that there are no copies available at present of Mr. Ribbentrop's "Hints on arboriculture in the Punjab," but that the book will soon be re-printed, when the required number of copies will be furnished to you.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Rev.-Forests, No. 2815, F, dated Camp Mysore, 22nd December 1873.

I have the honor, with reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, to submit the following memorandum on the various plantations in Mysore, their situation, why they were established, together with some other remarks which may afford concise information on a point of our forest work, which is somewhat unfavorably commented upon by the Government of India. As the information which I now propose to furnish is scattered over the pages of various reports, and may have been easily overlooked by the Government, I think this memorandum will be found useful, and also perhaps remove an impression which has been produced, rather, I trust, by want of a clear and single report than by the display of carelessness or want of method in working the plantations. I submit this for the information of the Chief Commissioner, without asking that it may be forwarded, but that he will deal with it as he may think fit.

Government of India No. 1331 of 15th November 1873, conveying observations and orders on the Forest Administration Report for 1872—73.

Government of India No. 1325 of 14th November 1873, on the subject of planting operations in Mysore.

2. I lately submitted a rough map shewing the position of the several plantations, and beg that it may be referred to in elucidation of this memorandum.

Memorandum on the various Plantations in Mysore under the Forest Department.

1. There are at present in Mysore 21 plantations which may be divided into four classes. (1) Timber, (2) Sandalwood, (3) Fuel and (4) Exotic.

2. The timber plantations are situated at Kakankote in the Mysore Range, at Lakvalli, at Sakrebail and Hebbe in the Nagar Range; and in the Devaraydurga forests in the Nundydroog Range. The first four are pure teak plantations commenced with the view of providing for future requirements. The fifth at Devaraydurga is a mixed plantation without teak.

3. That at Kakankote lies within the limits of the Kakankote State forest, and is planted on land out of which most of the valuable wood had already been cut for the market. It is not intended to carry it on in one continuous block so as to eventually form one large plantation, but to plant up year by year any worked-out bit of forest land which is well adapted to the growth of teak and other valuable woods. When the whole of a worked-out portion is planted up, fresh operations will be commenced in another part of the same forest. The idea is thus to increase the value of the land within the limits of the State forests by covering it with valuable wood to replace that already removed for sale, and in lieu of commoner kinds which would otherwise grow up. The amount of labor at our disposal is limited in South Mysore. Were it not so, I would propose to commence planting operations in the four large forests of Bandipur, Berambadi, Ainur Marigudi and Begur, in addition to those in Kakankote. These operations, if carried on steadily and carefully for the next twenty years, would make a great change in the present condition of these timber forests, which have for upwards of a hundred years been worked heavily.

4. In Nagar, the largest teak plantation is at Lakvalli. This was established before the formation of the Forest Department with the view of growing teak in a locality peculiarly well suited to that tree. Owing, however, to the uncertainty attending the operations of the Madras Irrigation Company, no

extension of this plantation has been made for several years. It is simply kept up. At Sakrebail, the Forest Department has commenced a teak plantation with the same object in view as that at Kakankote in Mysore Range. The same is to be said of the Hebbe plantation which is still experimental, but situated in a locality within the State forests, where there is at present no teak, but where it is extremely likely that the tree will grow well.

(With reference to the remark made by the Government of India at para 6, clause 3, of its orders on the Mysore Forest Report for 1872-73, I beg respectfully to point out that while clauses (1) and (2) of my para 26 in that Report do not give the areas of Lakvalli and Sakrebail plantations, the figures are given in the tabular statement in para 25 immediately preceding. This statement gives the acreage of the *planted portion* of every plantation. I did not at the time think of repeating the information in each separate notice though I happened to give it in many instances.)

5. The remarks made by the Government of India in its clause 6, on the advisability of mixing other trees with teak in the timber plantations will be borne in mind, and as far as practicable carried out next season, with careful experiments as to the species which seem to thrive best with each other.

6. The fifth timber plantation is that at Kumbalhalli in the Devarayadurga State forests. Here, in a basin surrounded by hills on all sides, is a piece of land either bare, where formerly dry cultivation was carried on, or covered in patches by honge (*Pongamia glabra*), a few ficus, a quantity of wild castor oil, and thorny scrub. As the whole of the Nundydroog Range is very poor in timber, this plantation has been commenced with the view of growing various kinds of trees, which, being indigenous to the locality or thoroughly acclimatized, will, it is fairly hoped, yield a very useful supply of small building timber such as is wanted by the neighbouring population. Teak will not do here, as we have proved, and we have put down the margosa, the wild jambe, several acacias, a large number of casuarina and other trees, and are also experimenting with some jarrah trees (*Eucalyptus robusta*), which, if successful, will be a great gain to the country, owing to their speedy growth.

7. The plantation at Maddagiri will be discontinued.

8. The next class of plantations is the sandalwood. These are situated, one at Alkol (119 acres) about a mile from Shimoga; and the other at Annapankatte (250 acres) about 4 to 5 miles from Shimoga. These may be considered as experimental, and are easily supervised from Shimoga, the Head Quarters of the Deputy Conservator. No more land could be obtained to form larger blocks. The largest area taken up in one plot for a sandalwood plantation is at Garapur in Mysore Range, measuring 2000 acres. Of this, on about 50 acres the sandal is being grown on ploughed land under the shade of togari; while at Alkol and Annapankatte, the dibbling system is being tried. Karepur is a small plot of about five acres planted, where the ploughing system is being tried in a taluk with a heavier rain-fall and a deeper soil.

9. The third class of plantations is the fuel. These are all in the Nundydroog Range, and all lie within 40 miles of Bangalore itself.

That at Kumbalgode measures 1,115 acres, and is situated to the north of the Bangalore-Mysore road, between the 13th and 17th mile stones.

That at Kadgodi lies immediately south of the Bangalore Branch Railway, within ½ a mile of the Kadgodi station and 12 miles by rail from Bangalore.

Next come the Marasandra and Kurandhalli plantations, measuring respectively 424 and 324 acres, distant from each other one mile, and 3 miles west of Malur railway station, and south of the line. To the north of the line and distant 7 miles from the Malur station, is Appasandra measuring 672 acres, two miles to the north-east, of which is Nellal, 1,485 acres, and two miles further on is the Jadigenhalli plantation of 395 acres.

It will thus be seen that from Malur the five plantations can be supervised, and inspected with ease, and I can easily inspect the three last named plantations by leaving Bangalore by the morning and returning by the evening train, and having a horse ready at the Malur station.

The Karpanhalli plantation lies four miles from the Kolar road station, which is 42 miles from Bangalore. It measures 360 acres.

10. While engaged in selecting land for fuel plantations, I was accompanied by a European Revenue Officer, and pointed out to him the pieces I wanted; but he in every instance found it necessary to curtail my applications or to cut them up into separate plots. I had hoped to have got the whole land from the west of Appasandra to the east of Jadigenhalli, which would have given us a block of about

4000 acres, but though no villages intervened, (a rare occurrence in Mysore), the land was found to be not available from various causes. At Marasandra and at Karpanhalli, my applications were cut down to one-third and one-fourth. A fine piece of land between the Kadgodi and Malur stations was also cut up with inam holdings, with kayamgutta rights, and one part of it so burdened with a heavy mortgage that I had to forego it altogether.

The two plantations of Chota and Bada Hosahardi, now measuring between them 2,000 acres, and situated near Jangamkote, 33 miles from Bangalore, (north-east,) formed in my application one large block; but it was found necessary to cut it up into two unequal sized plots.

My application at Kumbalgud, (see commencement of this para), was for about 4,000 acres; but it was obliged to be cut down, and it is now an irregularly and ugly shaped piece of land of 1,100 acres.

11. I have entered thus fully, and perhaps tediously, into these details, as it is necessary to shew that every honest endeavour has been made to carry out the wishes of the Government to form large and continuous blocks. As however this could not be done, the plantations have been kept as near to each other as possible.

12. All the fuel plantations have been commenced with the view of providing fuel for the future requirements of the Railway, and partly of the town of Bangalore. They are all in dry taluks with but little rain-fall, and in a country where trees are greatly needed. Where possible, I selected land, (within convenient distance of the line), which had formerly carried forest, and by careful conservancy, we have succeeded in such parts in fostering the growth of the trees springing up from old roots and from self-sown seed. But it is necessary to plant up the greater portion of the land we hold, and our fuel operations here may thus be considered to be chiefly afforesting lands which if they ever grew trees have for very many years been denuded of them.

13. The last class is the exotic. This contains but one plantation, that at Santaveri near the Baba budan hills, where various kinds of Australian trees were tried, as I have already reported, with but little success. This work is still in its experimental stage, and I had but the vaguest generalities to guide me; as the surrounding country has an indigenous growth of very few kinds of trees valuable as timber, and as the soil and climate appeared to be suitable, this plot was selected.

No. 6905—Rev.-F., 312, dated Bangalore, 20th March 1874.

Order thereon.—The Government of India having criticized unfavorably the conduct of planting operations in Mysore, an explanation from the Conservator of Forests was forwarded with the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner's letter of the 8th July last.

2. The Governor General in Council while accepting this explanation was still of opinion that there had been a want of method and system in the operations referred to. His Excellency directed that the scheme of plantations in Mysore should be carefully revised, and that, in arranging for future work, various points which were specified in full detail should be attended to.

3. These instructions were communicated to the Conservator of Forests, and he was requested to act upon them as fully and expeditiously as possible.

4. The Conservator replied that the fact of his having given in his reports only the area yearly planted had probably led the Government of India to believe that the most of the Mysore plantations were in small patches; and that the general principles indicated by the Government of India were those on which work had already been begun. At the same time he promised to submit his plans in full detail.

5. This further explanation was forwarded to the Government of India. It was not considered satisfactory, in so far as it alluded only to timber plantations, and did not, as was required, shew how the twenty-one different plantations, which the Annual Report continued to describe separately, were grouped so as really to answer the description of plantations concentrated at important centres, and capable of thorough supervision and systematic treatment.

6. These remarks were communicated to Captain van Someren, who now forwards a detailed memorandum on the various plantations under his charge, their situation, and the reasons for their selection.

7. In sending this memo on for the information of His Excellency in Council, the Chief Commissioner desires to state that, after a careful review of the whole subject of plantations in Mysore, he is of opinion that, although the results hitherto attained by Captain van Someren are less satisfactory than might be desired, still the unfavorable view which the Government of India have taken of that officer's work is in great part due to the incompleteness of his reports and explanations. Even with the memo now before him, the Chief Commissioner is unable to furnish exact details regarding all the twenty-one plantations, though the data appear to be sufficient to give a fairly clear idea of the progress which has been made up to the present time. Of the twenty-one plantations in course of formation at the date of the last Forest Administration Report, that for 1872-73, 6 are timber, 9 fuel, 4 sandalwood and 1 exotic. The 21st, that at Nundydroog, is improperly classed with the others. No plantation exists there; the expenditure shewn against it has been incurred on account of avennes. Of fuel plantations, there are properly speaking 10. Captain van Someren does not distinguish between Chota and Bada Hosahardi.

It will be more convenient to take the last class first. The only plantation under this head is a very small one at Santaveri, devoted to the raising of Australian exotics. Hitherto, it would appear to have been very carelessly managed by the gardener in charge, and it is to be regretted that Captain van Someren during last year found no opportunity of personally inspecting it. It is not to be expected that any definite plans should have been formed as to what in the course of the next few years should be done with this plantation. As yet and for some time to come it can only be looked upon as an experiment. The climate would not seem to be suited to Australian trees; but another trial at least should be made before the attempt to introduce them is given up.

8. The present conditions of the country will not admit of so large an area as two thousand acres being taken up in all cases for permanent plantations on new ground. Tracts of land suitable in other respects are often so cut into by inam holdings, or so burdened with claims of different kinds, as to preclude the possibility of their being taken up in their entirety. The next best thing in such cases is to secure tracts adjoining one another more or less closely. Captain van Someren has experienced the difficulty of acquiring even moderately large continuous tracts; but he has been not unsuccessful in obtaining fairly sized, though separate, tracts in the same neighbourhoods.

9. Of the 9 fuel plantations, the enclosed areas are as follows:—

1. Chota and Bada Hosahardi	2,000 acres.
2. Kumbalgud	1,115 acres.
3. Kadgodi	689 acres.
4. Karapanhalli	360 acres.
5. Marasandra	524 acres.
6. Korandhalli	324 acres.
7. Appasandra	672 acres.
8 Nellal	1,485 acres.
9. Jadigenhalli	395 acres.

Of No. 1.—Captain van Someren remarks that it has been found necessary to cut it into two plots of unequal size. Each has been surrounded with a good hedge and ditch, and the first cost in this respect having been satisfied, they are so close to each other as to be for all practical purposes the same plantation.

No. 2.—Kumbalgud is 13 miles by road from Bangalore.

No. 3.—Kadgodi is ½ a mile from the Railway station of that name.

Nos. 5 and 6 are one mile apart from each other and 3 miles from the Malur railway station, on the west.

Seven miles to the north of the same station is No. 7, two miles from which is No. 8, and 2 miles further on is No. 9.

No. 4.—Karpanhalli is 4 miles from the Kolar road railway station.

10. It is thus clear that one of the great objections to a number of small plantations as against 1 or 2 large ones, *viz.*, the difficulty of visiting them and of satisfactorily supervising what work may be going on, does not in most of these plantations apply. The two largest, Nos. 1 and 2, are within a few miles of Bangalore by road, while all the others are close to stations on the same line of railway. Fuel plantations will not successfully answer the purposes for which they are established unless they are within reasonable distance of the large centres of population, or of the railway which are to consume their produce. Captain van Someren has kept this fact steadily before him, and the results he has attained are satisfactory.

11. There are 4 sandalwood plantations, *viz*—

Alkol	of 110 acres,
Annapanakatte	of 250 acres,
Gurpur	of 2000 acres, and
Karepura	of 5 acres.

The two first Captain van Someren looks upon as experimental. They are both within 5 miles of Shimoga, the Head Quarters of the Deputy Conservator. Large pieces of suitable land could not be obtained in that neighbourhood, and though it is to be regretted that in these circumstances such small plots were originally selected, yet they have been the field of interesting experiments, the results obtained from which cannot fail to be of great practical benefit.

Karepura is purely an experimental plantation. It is almost a misnomer to call it a plantation: but the different conditions of position, soil and rain-fall which distinguish it from Alkol and Annapanakatte would seem to justify Captain van Someren in selecting it. Apparently it is not capable of extension; but the success or otherwise of the trials which are there being carried out will guide the Department in determining what soil, and what amount of rain-fall are best suited for the growth of such a valuable wood. At Gurpur 2,000 acres have been enclosed, and the result of the experiments at present going on there is satisfactory.

12. Of timber plantations, Captain van Someren enumerates 6.

1. Kankankote.
2. Lakvalli.
3. Sakrebail.
4. Hebbe.
5. Kumbarhalli, and
6. Maddagiri.

Of these, the first 4 are pure teak, and the fifth mixed timber. The 6th, Maddagiri, Captain van Someren says is to be discontinued, but whether this is owing to the failure of experiments tried there, or to the want of funds is not stated

Of the other five, Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 5 are plantations within the limits of already existing forests. They have been undertaken with the view of restoring pieces of forest worked out by long continued injudicious felling. No details are given as to the areas which these new plantations are intended eventually to cover. But the plan which Captain van Someren proposes, *viz.*, to plant up year by year those blank patches which seem well adapted for the growth of teak and other valuable timber, does not admit of areas

being defined with any degree of accuracy. In his next report, however, Captain van-Someren will be asked to state approximately what extent of ground these fresh plantings may be estimated eventually to cover. The scheme is a good one, and, if well and carefully carried out, should in the course of time not only replace the natural forest which once existed, but substitute a more valuable description of timber for that which would spontaneously grow up.

The plantation at Lakvalli was established, Captain van Someren states, before the formation of the Forest Department, with the view of growing teak in a locality considered peculiarily suitable for it. But for several years no extension of the plantation has been made. This is owing to the fact that the Madras Irrigation Company have proposed to establish a reservoir in the neighbourhood. Although it has been represented to the Madras Government that the scheme is impracticable, and that, if adopted, it will prove seriously detrimental to the interests of the Mysore State, the question has not yet been settled. Captain van Someren therefore while right in keeping up the plantation would not be justified in hazarding any avoidable outlay upon it.

13. On a retrospect of the whole question of plantations, the Chief Commissioner is disposed to take a favorable view of what has already been done and of what it is proposed to do. While regretting that in past years' experiments, many of them costly, would seem to have been begun without sufficiently full consideration as to their probable results, or without that minute attention to details, such as the state of the labor market at the time which experience has shewn to be necessary, the Chief Commissioner must allow that Captain van Someren has had many difficulties to contend with. The great changes in the personnel of the Department during the last 3 years, involving the substitution for experienced men of officers, some of them new to India, all of them to the district and the language of the people, cannot but have acted prejudicially on the success of the Conservator's undertakings. With the fairly efficient staff, however, which he now has, he cannot fail to shew results more and more satisfactory from year to year, and satisfied as Colonel Meade is, that a liberal expenditure on plantations and fuel reserves in maidan districts is intimately connected with and indeed essential to the future prosperity of the Province, he will be prepared to consider favorably any proposals which the Conservator may submit for increasing the present expenditure.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Department, Revenue-Forests, No. 3491, dated Camp Halleri, 6th March 1874.

I have the honor to forward, for the Chief Commissioner's information, Deputy Conservator's No. 893 of 15th ultimo (in original), and my reply No. 3490 of 6th instant (in draft), both to be obligingly returned, and with reference to the subject of the correspondence, the liability of purchasers to obtain "Licenses to remove" wood and bamboos bought by them at Government auctions, to solicit instructions as to whether I am right in the reading of the Notification No. 20 of 12th June 1873 referred to by me.

2. In the Revised Forest Regulations lately submitted by me, provision has been made to meet all cases that may arise.

From the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Nagar Division, To the Conservator of Forests, Mysore No. 893, dated Camp Yedahalli, 15th February 1874.

In my letter No 85 of the 5th May last, I forwarded for your information a copy of a judgment delivered by Captain Ludlow fining one Bagur Shamanna Rs. 200, for passing logs along the river Tunga without a passport. Subsequently I forwarded with my docket No. 289 of the 21st July a judgment in original, by the Judicial Assistant Commissioner of Shimoga awarding damages to Bagur Shamanna to the extent of Rs. 637 with costs, against the Forest Department for stopping plaintiff's logs as the Forest Rules did not authorize passports. I have the honor to bring to your notice, that since the delivery of the above conflicting judgments no authoritative orders have been issued on the subject of passports.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, (Forests) 20th March 1874.

2. In your letters No. 306, dated 5th May 1873, No. 2292, dated 28th October 1873, and No. 2982 of 25th January 1874, instructions have been sent to guide me as to the circumstances under which passports should be issued. These instructions are based on certain clauses of the Forest Rules, which, it is supposed, oblige the public to take out passports, and in the absence of definite instructions I am of course carrying out the spirit of the Forest Rules together with the orders of your Circular No. 1107 of the 24th February 1869.

3. The Chief Commissioner, having acquiesced in the Judicial Assistant's decision by ordering the payment of the damages, has thereby acknowledged the illegality of the proceedings of this Department. To attempt therefore to enforce the old and recent departmental orders about passports is not only unfair to the public but to the Executive Officer of this Range also.

4. I would remind you that the period of the yearly sales is approaching, and that the men with whom I shall have to deal are monied-men from beyond the Mysore frontier. I think that authoritative orders should be issued in the *Mysore Gazette* about passports pending the sanction of the new Forest Rules by the Government of India. If any or all of the merchants were to contest in the Civil Court the right of the Forest Department to stop their timber, after recent experience, there cannot be a doubt as to result of the decisions.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore, To the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Shimoga, No. 3490, F, dated Camp Halleri, 6th March 1874.

In reply to your No. 893 of the 15th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that by Section III, Rule 6 of the Timber Auction Sale Rules, issued under the authority of the Chief Commissioner in Notification No. 20 of the 12th June 1873, it is laid down that no wood bought at public auction can be removed till after payment in full, and till you have, as the selling officer, granted a "license to remove."

2. Section V of the same rules lays down the penalties to which purchasers become liable if they remove wood without "licenses to remove."

3. These rules seem to me to be all that is required to meet the case you bring forward, till the new regulations lately submitted shall have been sanctioned by the Government of India.

4. The Chief Commissioner's Notification is dated June 1873, and as it is an authoritative ruling, my former instructions in my circular of February 1869 are superseded, and you will no longer act on them. Your letter under reply reminds me that the period of sales is approaching, and that you will have to deal with monied-men from beyond the Mysore frontier. The terms of the Notification alluded to by me, as far as I see, meet all possible cases that can arise in the sale of wood by auction.

5. You mention my letters of 5th May 1873, of 28th October 1873 and 25th January 1874; but I wish to point out that none of these bear on the matter. That of May 1873 has reference to the removal of wood from ryots, holdings. That of 28th October 1873 sends you copies of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 3958—54 of the 17th idem, directing the discontinuation of the practice that obtained in the Nagar Divisoin, of levying 10 per cent from persons who built houses with timber originally procured on license when such houses were dismantled and the materials sold. My letter of 25th January 1874, simply informs you that no passports are necessary for the transport of worked wood.

6. Your letter and my reply will be sent to the Chief Commissioner, for information and such orders as he may consider necessary, on the point brought forward in paras 1—4 of this my letter.

No. 6911—Rev. 315, dated Bangalore, 20th March 1874.

Order thereon.—The Conservator has rightly interpreted Rule VI. of the Timber Auction Rules published in Notification No. 20, dated 12th June 1873.

2. With reference to the Deputy Conservator's * letter dated 15th February 1874, it is observed that the rules in question do not appear to have been brought to the notice of the Judicial Assistant who tried the suit brought by Bagur Shamanna against the Forest Department.

* No. 893 to the address of Conservator.

3 The two original enclosures are herewith returned.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, (Forests) 23rd March 1874.

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works Department, To the Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg, No. 374, dated 25th February 1874.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 3252, F, of the 16th instant (despatched 20th) proposing measures for obviating the difficulties experienced by Executive Engineers of this Department in procuring timber for temporary structures and urgently needed repairs, consequent on the abolition of felling licenses previously in force.

2. As this letter will be circulated for the guidance of the Department Public Works Officers, it is desirable here to recapitulate your propositions.

I. In para 4 you propose that, in all taluks exempted from the ordinary operation of the Forest Rules, the Executive Engineers shall use all *unreserved* woods without paying therefor, but that they be requested to ask the Forest Officers for a free license, to be returned, so as to prevent individuals, in or out of this Department felling wood under pretence of orders from the Executive Engineers.

II. That all *reserved* woods used in exempted taluks be paid for at the old licensed rates by the Executive Engineers and be felled on license.

III. That in the taluks where the Forest Rules are in force, the Executive Engineers buy from the Depôts when their works are within a reasonable distance (5 miles) of the Depôts. Beyond that distance the Forest Department to grant licenses on payment; and that in all cases in taluks not exempted from the operation of the Forest Rules, the wood felled in widening roads to remain the property of the Forest Department which can either sell it on the spot to the Department Public Works, or dispose of it otherwise in the event of its not being required.

3. The above propositions, with the exception of first clause of III, are approved and sanctioned by the Officiating Chief Commissioner, who desires that the Executive Engineers be permitted the exercise of a discretionary power to fell trees even when near a Depôt, subject to report to, and adjustment of the matter with the Forest Department.

This modificatio . is suggested by the fact that a log may be urgently required for the emergent repair of a temporary bridge, &c,, at a place and time, where and when a cart may not be available for transporting the required log from a Depôt; and I am desired by Mr. Gordon to observe that in such emergent cases the Deputy Conservators or other Forest Officers should be authorized to arrange in communication with the Executive Engineers to meet the requirements of the latter without compelling resort to a Depôt.

Circular No. 37, dated 26th February 1874.

Copy of the above forwarded for information and guidance to all Executive Engineers, Mysore and Coorg.

From the Executive Engineer, Nagar Division, To the Assistant Chief Engineer of Mysore, No. 687—119, dated Shimoga, 2nd March 1874.

With reference to your circular No. 37 of the 26th ultimo, and its annexed copy of letter to the Conservator of Forests, No. 374 of the 25th idem, I beg to be allowed to make the following observations for the consideration of the Chief Engineer.

2. In para III of the letter to the Conservator it is stated "that in all cases in taluks not exempted from the operation of the Forest Rules, the wood felled in widening roads to remain the property of the Forest Department, which can either sell it on the spot to the Department Public Works, or dispose of it otherwise, in the event of its not being required."

Now such an order must lead to correspondence between the two Departments and delays naturally in the carrying out of work. The making or widening of a road through forest benefits as much the Forest Department as any other or the public in general; and, as an instance, I might quote the Aiynur-Benavalli road which has given rise to two Depôts, one at each end, where there were none before. The Department expends money in cutting any trees during forming or widening, and why should the Forest Department claim them as its property without expending a cash, and demand payment when they are used up to their advantage.

This is rather a blunt way of putting forward the question, but as it is the only clear light in which I can express it, I beg to be excused and be allowed to suggest that, until the road is completed, all trees felled may be considered the property of the Department, and no claim made to them by the Forest, until it has been ascertained that there is no further use for them.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, (Forests) 23rd March 1874.

From the Chief Engineer of Mysore, To the Executive Engineer, Nagar Division, No. 783, dated 11th March 1874.

Executive Engineer's No. 687—119 of the 2nd instant (despatched 5th) on the subject of this office circular No. 37 of the 26th ultimo approving of Conservator's proposals for obviating difficulties consequent on the abolition of "Felling" Licenses.

Informs Mr. Stoddard that he has not adduced sufficient reasons to justify the Chief Engineer's re-opening the question, and asking the Chief Commissioner to modify the order already issued.

From the Executive Engineer, Nagar Division, To the Assistant Chief Engineer of Mysore, General No. 895—145, dated 14th March 1874.

Your No. 783 of the 11th instant, informing that no sufficient reasons have been adduced to justify the Chief Engineer's re-opening the question regarding "Felling" Licenses.

In reply, has the honor to state that until a road is reported as complete, he cannot see the reason for the Forest Department claiming the trees that are cut away during the forming or widening and selling them to this Department which has been put to the cost of felling them.

For instance, on the Aiynur-Benavalli road, widening is now going on, and all the log bridges require renewal. Begs the Chief Engineer will consider therefore why the trees should not be used without payment to the Forest Department when this Department has felled them to make the road and when they are urgently needed for renewing the log bridges.

Note by the Chief Engineer, dated 18th March 1874.

There can be no question as to the fact that delays and possibly unnecessary correspondence will result from the rule objected to by Mr. Stoddard, and on this account I should wish for some ruling that would obviate any difficulty of the kind.

I do not go with Mr. Stoddard in claiming any timber that may be felled in clearing tracks as "*de facto*," our property, though I think it would be rational that we should be placed in a position to use such logs, &c., as we had any *immediate and necessary* use for, whether of reserved or unreserved timbers, and further that we should be placed in such a position as to allow of our summarily selling or burning off all wood which would otherwise only be an encumbrance and delay work in case the Forest Department were not in a position there and then to remove from site and dispose of it.

The proceeds of such sales to third parties would of course be credited to the Forest Department.

Chief Commissioner's Orders.

The correspondence will be transferred to the General Department for consideration and orders in that Department, after communication with the Conservator.

Endorsement by Secretary in the Public Works Department.

Transferred to the Secretary in the General Department for disposal.

No. 6965—Rev. 319, dated Bangalore, 23rd March 1874.

Order thereon.—Transferred to the Conservator of Forests for an expression of opinion on the question raised by Mr. Stoddard.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Redistribution of the pay of the Interpreters of the Small Cause Court recommended by Judicial Commissioner.* Sanctioning as a temporary measure for 6 months.	No. 6563—562, dated 2nd March 1874.	...	...	1
3 to 4	*Increase of one rupee to the pensioned Siledar Mahomed Ali.* Sanctioning the same.	No. 6565—563, dated 2nd March 1874.	...	...	1
5 to 6	*Employment temporarily of two additional Accountants and one Assistant Record-keeper at an aggregate cost of Rs. 75 per mensem in the Inam Office.* Sanctioning for six months only.	No. 6716—580, dated 12th March 1874	...	...	2 to 3
7 to 8	*Reduction of 10 peons and 2 Daffedars out of the existing Town Police Force of the Island of Serangapatam and 4 Paigasti peons attached to the octroi Collection Branch, and to the entertainment of 5 sweepers and 3 peons for conservancy purposes.* Sanctioning at a cost of Rs. 40 per mensem as recommended by Ashtagram Commissioner.	No. 6828—79, dated 16th March 1874.	...	...	3 to 4
9 to 10	*Grant-in-aid to Saint Bartholemew's Girls' School at Mysore.* Renewing the same for six months subject to report after that period.	No. 7001—602, dated 25th March 1874.	...	...	5
11 to 12	*Restoration of Belur Temple.* Passing orders on correspondence on the above subject.	No. 7068—610, dated 28th March 1874.	...	...	5 to 8
13 to 14	*Letter from the Deputy Accountant General reporting the manner in which the amount provided for travellers' bungalow contingencies had been distributed in the several Districts of the Province.* Passing orders on the same.	No. 7122—617, dated 30th March 1874.	...	...	8
15 to 16	*Estimate for the construction of a latrine in the Lashkar Mohala, Mysore.* Requesting further information before sanctioning.	No. 7142—82, dated 30th March 1874.	...	...	9
17 to 18	*Vasudevaiya, late Amildar of the Doddballapur Taluk.* Directing his transfer to the pension list.	No. 7206—625, dated 31st March 1874.	...	...	9

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 2nd March 1874.

From the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Department No. 2637—284, dated Bangalore, 10th February 1874.

I have the honor to forward for the favorable consideration and orders of the Chief Commissioner copy of a letter noted in the * margin from the Judge of the Small Cause Court, and to recommend that the Chief Commissioner's sanction may be accorded to the arrangement therein proposed to appoint the 2nd Interpreter who interprets in the Registrar's Court, to the post of Interpreter of the Judge's Court on a salary of Rupees 60 per mensem, and to appoint the Clerk of the Judge's Court to the post of 2nd Interpreter in the Registrar's Court on a salary of Rupees 40 per mensem.

* No. 63, dated 23rd January 1874.

2. This arrangement will entail no extra charge on Government, and I would beg that it may be sanctioned as a temporary measure for six months, or until it is known whether or not Lakshminarnappa's appointment in the Nagar Division is likely to be permanent.

From the Officiating Judge of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes, To the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, No. 63, dated Bangalore, 23rd January 1874.

The post of Interpreter of this Court having become vacant consequent on the promotion of Lakshminarnappa to Head Munshi of the Division Court at Shimoga, I have the honor to submit the following proposition for your sanction.

The pay of the Interpreter is Rs. 70 per mensem and that of the 2nd Interpreter Rs. 30. I propose to appoint the 2nd Interpreter who interprets in the Registrar's Court as Interpreter of my Court on Rs. 60 a month, which will give him an increase of Rs. 30 per mensem, and the Clerk of my Court who also receives Rs. 30 a month I propose to appoint as 2nd Interpreter in the Registrar's Court on Rs. 40 per month giving him an increase of Rs. 10. The jurisdiction of the Registrars having been raised from Rs. 5 to 20 appears to call for a more equitable distribution of Rs. 100 allowed for the two Interpreters, and as it will not entail any additional expense to Government, I beg to recommend its adoption.

2. I may mention that these two appointments will be acting for six months, and that in the event of the present Interpreter returning to the Court, I do not wish or intend that he should be prejudiced by this arrangement, as he performed the duty of Interpreter for more than 4 years before the reconstruction of the Court on a salary of Rs. 60 a month.

No. 6563—Finl. 562, dated Bangalore, 2nd March 1874.

Order thereon.—Sanctioned as a temporary measure for six months.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, General No. 987—Financial 279, dated Bangalore, 24th February 1874.

I have the honor to report for the information of the Chief Commissioner, that Siledar Mahomed Ali of the 6th Regiment, 2nd Risala, No. 15, was, in accordance with sanction conveyed in your docket No. 5439—169, dated 5th ultimo, granted a pension of Rs. 5, the period of his service being reckoned at 21 years and 8 months. It has since been found on reference to the records that the date of his first enlistment was 26th December 1814, and that he resigned on the 1st October 1851, after a service of 6 years, 9 months, and 6 days, and was again reinstated on the 1st April 1852, thus making the total period of his service 28 years, 5 months, and 6 days, which entitles him to a pension of Rs. 6 per mensem. I request you will be so good as to obtain sanction to the increase of one rupee being granted him.

No. 6565—Finl. 563, dated Bangalore, 2nd March 1874.

Order thereon.—Sanctioned.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 2nd March 1874.

From the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Department No. 2637—284, dated Bangalore, 10th February 1874.

I have the honor to forward for the favorable consideration and orders of the Chief Commissioner copy of a letter noted in the * margin from the Judge of the Small Cause Court, and to recommend that the Chief Commissioner's sanction may **be accorded to the arrangement therein proposed to appoint the 2nd Interpreter who interprets in the Registrar's Court, to the post of Interpreter of the Judge's Court on a salary of Rupees 60 per mensem, and to appoint the Clerk of the Judge's Court to the post of 2nd Interpreter in the Registrar's Court on a salary of Rupees 40 per mensem.**

* No. 63, dated 23rd January 1874.

2. This arrangement will entail no extra charge on Government, and I would beg that it may be sanctioned as a temporary measure for six months, or until it is known whether or not Lakshminarnappa's appointment in the Nagar Division is likely to be permanent.

From the Officiating Judge of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes, To the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, No. 63, dated Bangalore, 23rd January 1874.

The post of Interpreter of this Court having become vacant consequent on the promotion of Lakshminarnappa to Head Munshi of the Division Court at Shimoga, I have the honor to submit the following proposition for your sanction.

The pay of the Interpreter is Rs. 70 per mensem and that of the 2nd Interpreter Rs. 30. I propose to appoint the 2nd Interpreter who interprets in the Registrar's Court as Interpreter of my Court on Rs. 60 a month, which will give him an increase of Rs. 30 per mensem, and the Clerk of my Court who also receives Rs. 30 a month I propose to appoint as 2nd Interpreter in the Registrar's Court on Rs. 40 per month giving him an increase of Rs. 10. The jurisdiction of the Registrars having been raised from Rs. 5 to 20 appears to call for a more equitable distribution of Rs. 100 allowed for the two Interpreters, and as it will not entail any additional expense to Government, I beg to recommend its adoption.

2. I may mention that these two appointments will be acting for six months, and that in the event of the present Interpreter returning to the Court, I do not wish or intend that he should be prejudiced by this arrangement, as he performed the duty of Interpreter for more than 4 years before the reconstruction of the Court on a salary of Rs. 60 a month.

No. 6563—Finl. 562, dated Bangalore, 2nd March 1874.

Order thereon.—Sanctioned as a temporary measure for six months.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, General No. 987—Financial 279, dated Bangalore, 24th February 1874.

I have the honor to report for the information of the Chief Commissioner, that Siledar Mahomed Ali of the 6th Regiment, 2nd Risala, No. 15, was, in accordance with sanction conveyed in your docket No. 5439—169, dated 5th ultimo, granted a pension of Rs. 5, the period of his service being reckoned at 21 years and 8 months. It has since been found on reference to the records that the date of his first enlistment was 26th December 1814, and that he resigned on the 1st October 1851, after a service of 6 years, 9 months, and 6 days, and was again reinstated on the 1st April 1852, thus making the total period of his service 28 years, 5 months, and 6 days, which entitles him to a pension of Rs. 6 per mensem. I request you will be so good as to obtain sanction to the increase of one rupee being granted him.

No. 6565—Finl. 563, dated Bangalore, 2nd March 1874.

Order thereon.—Sanctioned.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Department No. 2637—284, dated Bangalore, 10th February 1874.

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* No. 63, dated 23rd January 1874.

2. This arrangement will entail no extra charge on Government, and I would beg that it may be sanctioned as a temporary measure for six months, or until it is known whether or not Lakshminarnappa's appointment in the Nagar Division is likely to be permanent.

From the Officiating Judge of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes, To the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, No. 63, dated Bangalore, 23rd January 1874.

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2. I may mention that these two appointments will be acting for six months, and that in the event of the present Interpreter returning to the Court, I do not wish or intend that he should be prejudiced by this arrangement, as he performed the duty of Interpreter for more than 4 years before the reconstruction of the Court on a salary of Rs. 60 a month.

No. 6563—FINL. 562, DATED BANGALORE, 2ND MARCH 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—Sanctioned as a temporary measure for six months.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, General No. 987—Financial 279, dated Bangalore, 24th February 1874.

I have the honor to report for the information of the Chief Commissioner, that Siledar Mahomed Ali of the 6th Regiment, 2nd Risala, No. 15, was, in accordance with sanction conveyed in your docket No. 5439—469, dated 5th ultimo, granted a pension of Rs. 5, the period of his service being reckoned at 21 years and 8 months. It has since been found on reference to the records that the date of his first enlistment was 26th December 1844, and that he resigned on the 1st October 1851, after a service of 6 years, 9 months, and 6 days, and was again reinstated on the 1st April 1852, thus making the total period of his service 28 years, 5 months, and 6 days, which entitles him to a pension of Rs. 6 per mensem. I request you will be so good as to obtain sanction to the increase of one rupee being granted him.

No. 6565—FINL. 563, DATED BANGALORE, 2ND MARCH 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—Sanctioned.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 12th March 1874.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 384, dated Poona, 2nd March 1874.

Certain proposals regarding a reduction of establishment in the Inam Department and an appropriation of the saving so gained were made by my letter No. 1432 of the 19th September last. The Chief Commissioner by No. 3620 of 4th October last, approved of the reductions, but declined to sanction the appropriation of the saving. The Inam Superintendent has more than once urged a reconsideration of the orders then given, but I considered it better to wait for a time before again bringing forward any proposals for a change in the permanent establishment, as additional experience might shew the desirability of proposing further modifications.

2. Colonel Puckle, however, represented to me the urgent necessity he was in for some additional clerical strength, and applied for my permission to entertain a temporary establishment, which, seeing the urgency of the occasion, I at once desired him to entertain as a temporary measure. The expense can be much more than defrayed either out of savings from establishment, or from the contingent sanction, and I request the Chief Commissioner's sanction to the employment of this temporary establishment until the 1st August next.

3. In a Department like that of Inam Settlement occasional presses of clerical work must occur, and it appears to me that the contingent provision is mainly intended to meet calls of this kind, and this provision once made and sanctioned, it is not necessary for me to apply for sanction for expenditure out of it. But as this is the first case which has occurred of the kind, I refer it for sanction, with a request for orders as to whether future cases of the same nature should be referred for sanction.

4. Colonel Puckle's letter explaining the nature of the case is herewith appended, with a request that it may be returned.

No. 174 of 23rd February 1874.

From the Offg. Inam Superintendent of Mysore, To the Inam Commissioner of Mysore, No. 174, dated Bangalore, 23rd February 1874.

Adverting to your telegram dated 31st ultimo, conveying sanction to the temporary entertainment of a temporary establishment, I have the honor to inform you that I have entertained from 1st February, the undermentioned men on the salaries quoted:—

1.	B. Kesavachar, Accountant	Rs.	35—0—0
2.	B. Srinivasaiengar Do	„	25—0—0
3.	Seshagiri Rao, Assistant Record-keeper ..	„	15—0—0
		Total Rs.	75—0—0

and request early permission to keep them on for six months, *viz*, to the 31st July, by which time I shall have brought up all arrears, and have tabulated, and concisely registered in convenient form for ready reference, all the scattered information, since the formation of the Inam Office, that has not hitherto been so treated and the want of which is so a serious hinderance to work. The two first have passed the Matriculation Examination, and hold from the late Census Officer excellent characters for exactly the kind of work I require of them. The 3rd has been employed in the Treasury and is well spoken of.

2. Since the abolition of the office of Special Assistant in May 1872, increased work has fallen on the Account Department ; in addition to this, the compilation of forms Nos. I, II, and III, the arrangement grantwar of the cases in four talaks since the 1st of October last, and other responsible duties demanding great care and exactness, together with the preparation for the press of the 1st new quarterly quit-rent registers, in which the arrears have been embodied, have taken up all their time, and although strengthened by the members of the late Fair Sheet Department, and although all leave has been stopped, and all have very frequently worked beyond office hours, still a large arrear of business remains to be overcome before it can be said that all the available information has been so arranged as to admit of a reference thereto at a moment's notice. With the above assistance, I engage to do this, the advantage of which is beyond question. I should have added that the members of the late Fair Sheet Department are no longer employed in perpetuating mystification ; the original registers are now prepared by the Assistants so as to be "Fair Sheets" and the permanent records as already reported in No. 85, dated 1st September last, and the members of the old Fair Sheet Department have been much more usefully employed under the supervision of the Head Accountant in preparing the amended quit-rent registers.

3. The charge can be easily met from savings from the current official year of Rs. 552 under the head of "salaries," or from the monthly contingent of Rs. 100. Perhaps the latter is the more fitting item. At the end of the six months, *viz*, on the 1st of next August, I will submit another report shewing what has been done, and will embody in it a proposal for re-arranging the office establishment by which a further saving may be effected in addition to that already sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in his No. 3620—669, dated 4th October 1873.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 16th March 1874.

No. 6716—Fnl. 580, dated Bangalore, 12th March 1874.

Order thereon.—Under the circumstances stated in the above, the Chief Commissioner sanctions the employment of two additional Accountants and one Assistant Record-Keeper at an aggregate cost of Rs. 75 per mensem as a temporary measure for six months, on the understanding that the men are not to be kept on beyond that term without special authority.

1. *Accountant	...	Rs. 35
1. Do	...	,, 25
1. Assistant Record-Keeper		,, 15
		Rs. 75

The Inam Superintendent's letter is returned.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Genl. No. 681—Fl. 75, dated 23rd February 1874.

In forwarding copies of docket No. 1093 of the 11th instant and of its enclosures from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, has the honor to request that, under the circumstances therein reported, the Chief Commissioner's sanction may be obtained to the reduction of 10 peons and 2 Daffedars out of the existing Town Police Force of the island of Seringpatam, and 4 Pagasti peons attached to the Octroi Collection Branch, and entertainment of 5 sweepers and 3 peons for conservancy purposes, as recommended by the President of the Municipal Board.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, To the Offg. Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 1093, dated 11th February 1874.

With reference to the remarks made on the Proceedings dated the 6th September 1873 of the Seringapatam Municipality, forwarded with this Office docket No. 679 of 15th October 1873, has the honor to forward for orders copy of letter No. 296 of 9th January 1874, received from the President, Municipal Board, Seringapatam, regarding the reduction of the Police Force, and to state that the Deputy Commissioner concurs in the opinion formed by the President.

From the President, Municipal Board, Seringapatam and Ganjam, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, No. 296, dated Mysore, 6th January 1874.

With reference to your docket No. 1146, dated 11th September 1873, forwarding copy of remarks passed by you on the Proceedings of the meeting of the Municipal Board of Seringapatam and Ganjam, held on the 6th September 1873, and suggesting therein the reduction of two Daffedars and 14 peons in the present Police Force kept up by the Board, I have the honor to state that I have inspected all the men in the Police Force and have over and over considered on the subject of their reduction, and the following is the conclusion I have arrived at.

2. I consider that only ten peons can be reduced, and the Police Force brought to a strength of 40 instead of 50, then each of the two towns will have 20 Police men, and each Police Tannah will consist of four men.

3. Your suggestion as to 12 men at a time being sent to the Police School at Mysore for instruction out of the Force to be retained, I am afraid, will be found impracticable to carry out, because then taking for granted that the Force consists of 40 men there will be only 28 men left for duty, and it is not to be hoped that the men who go to the school for instruction will return soon; there are 5 men now at the school who have been there for the last four months and upwards.

4. If then during the absence of the 12 men for several months the work can be carried out with the remaining 25 men, a very natural question arises as to why should the Police Force consist of more than 28 men, and probably another reduction will suggest of itself.

5. I beg here to inform that these Police peons have so many other duties to perform which take them out from the island, that one can hardly muster two thirds of them when required. Their duties are as follow.—They are sent to Mysore whenever money is sent from the Taluk Cutcherry at Seringapatam; they have to escort money to French Rocks, and finally as they detect crimes and as the Amildar com-

mits cases to the Magistrate of the District they have to go in charge of the prisoners, and sometimse do not return for several days ; it is not like Mysore where a Police Officer has never to go out of his jurisdiction. In short, I am of opinion that a greater reduction of men will hardly leave sufficient men in Seringapatam and Ganjam.

6. With regard to the reduction of two Daffedars, I am of opinion that their number cannot be reduced without injury to the working of the Police. There are but four Daffedars, two at each town, who have to superintend five tannahs ; now they take their night and day duties by turns and relieve one another. They are on duty every day, without exception, and the only relief they have is of six hours during day and six during night. If the proposed reduction be made, there will be but one Daffedar to each town, who will have by night and day to watch the 5 tannahs under him. This he could never be able to perform, but at the same time I beg to suggest a plan which strikes to me to be practicable of carrying out, *viz.*, that the two Daffedars might be reduced and in their lieu two Lance Daffedars made out of the ranks of Police men. They will possess the authority of a Daffedar, but will draw no increased pay save that of a 1st Class peon, *viz.*, Rs. 6, and of course their claims will be the first for promotion to the post of a Daffedar when a vacancy should occur.

7. I therefore submit that only ten men be reduced of the existing Police Force and two Daffedars as suggested above. There are two vacancies now in the Force, and I have herewith sent the list of the eight peons and the two Daffedars to be struck off if my suggestions are approved of.

8. By the above reduction there will be a monthly saving of Rs. 71.

9. In addition to this I take the liberty of recommending the abolition of four Paigasti peons who are now employed at Rs. 5 each. Although the members of the Board are opposed to this abolition, yet I see no use in retaining them ; they have hardly detected any smuggling during the year. The recent Ishtihar given to the people that any one bringing to notice smuggling will be rewarded will, I consider, work better than these Paigasti peons.

10. There will be then a saving of Rs. 20 per month in this branch, and the total saving as shewn above will be Rs. 91 per month or Rs. 1,092 per annum. Out of this I propose the entertainment of 5 sweepers and 3 peons at Rs. 5 each, at a cost of Rs. 40 per month, for the better management and supervision of the Conservancy Department, the present establishment being insufficient to look after the cleanliness of the two towns. My proposal being as shewn in para 3 of the Board's Proceedings held on the 5th December last, to divide the towns into so many Districts, each District to be placed under one of the members and so many sweepers and a peon given to each District.

11. The cost of entertaining the additional sweepers and Conservancy peons will be only Rs. 40 per month, and a net saving of Rs. 51 per month or Rs. 612 per annum left to the credit of the Board.

12. In conclusion, I beg to state that the addition required in the Conservancy Department is most necessary.

List of the Names of the two Daffedars and eight peons of the Police Force of Seringapatam and Ganjam recommended for reduction as per para 7 of the foregoing letter.

1. Daffedar Nanja Nayik.
2. Daffedar Pir Khan.
1. Peon Tirgodi Linga.
2. „ Mahomed Saib.
3. „ Ramanna.
4. Peon Tirmalachari.
5. „ Nirangam Sing.
6. „ Venkatarangaiya.
7. „ Avadhut Venkatramana.
8. „ Bedar Ranga.

FINL. 6828 No.—F. 79, DATED BANGALORE, 16TH MARCH 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—**The Chief Commissioner accords his sanction to the reduction of 10 peons and 2 Daffedars of the existing Town Police Force of the island of Seringapatam and 4 Paigasti peons attached to the Octroi Collection Branch, and to the entertainment of 5 sweepers and 3 peons at Rs. 5 each at a cost of Rs 40 per mensem as proposed by Mr. Abdul Khadar.**

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 25th March 1874.

From the Officiating Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 5035—2289, dated Bangalore, 24th February 1874.

I have the honor to request the Chief Commissioner's orders regarding an application received from the Revd. D. G. Clarke, Acting Chaplain of Mysore, for a renewal of the grant-in-aid formerly given to Saint Bartholomew's School for girls in that city. The amount sanctioned by the Government of India, in letter No. 1601, G, Foreign Department, dated 28th July 1871, was Rs. 40 a month, and this was drawn up to 31st August 1872, on which date the Revd. Mr. Wynch reported that the school having dwindled down to nine pupils he had resolved to give it up.

2. Mr. Clarke now proposes to open the school again, and expects an attendance of 30 pupils. The resources of the school will be Rs. 30 from fees and the same amount from local subscriptions. The proposed expenditure Rs. 110 a month as per particulars in *margin. The difference of Rs. 50 a month is requested from Government. I have to remark that by the strict application of the Grant-in-aid Rules 5-c no more than Rs. 40 is allowable. It also appears to me that the rate of salary entered for the mistress is very high, as Mr. Wynch's original scale was a master on Rs. 40 and a mistress on Rs. 10.

*Mistress	Rs. 80
Servants	,, 10
Rent of school room	,, 20

3. Provision for the grant has not been retained in the Budget for the ensuing year as the intention to re-establish the school was not known at the time of its preparation. It is probable however that the amount may be met from general savings if the Chief Commissioner should be of opinion that the grant may be renewed at the originally sanctioned rate of Rs. 40 a month. But under the circumstances it might be advisable to make the grant provisionally for six months, subject to report on the success of the school.

No. 7001—602, DATED BANGALORE, 25TH MARCH 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—The grant of Rs. 40 per mensem to Saint Bartholomew's School for girls in Mysore, sanctioned by the Government of India in July 1871, has, it would appear from the foregoing letter, been in abeyance for the last 18 months, and it is not altogether clear from the Grant-in-aid Rules that it can be renewed without fresh sanction.

2. As however the amount can be provided from savings in the ensuing year's Budget, the Chief Commissioner sanctions the renewal of the original grant of Rs. 40 per mensem to the school in question for six months from the 1st proximo, subject to report as to its success after that period.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Extract from Colonel Sankey's Inspection Memo, dated 14th December 1873.

Belur Temple—I carefully examined this building with reference to the question lately raised by the Government of India, on the subject of repairing national monuments, and to the opinion expressed by the Deputy Commissioner that Rs. 10,000 would probably be needed for the work.

As a rule all the buildings are in a very neglected condition, with vegetation growing out of all the crevices, &c. The officiating priest informed me that this neglect was due to the death of some person connected with the temple, and to their religion not permitting them to undertake any repairs, &c., till a certain period had elapsed after the occurrence.

I did not consider myself called on to investigate the condition of any portion of the buildings which were deficient of interest as works of art; and in this sense I would therefore only now advert to the state of four buildings whose preservation, it appears to me, incumbent on the Local Administration to insure, under the order of the Government of India above adverted to. These are—(1st) the main central temple consisting of the usual nave, with cell for the god at the end and surmounted by a cupola; (2nd) three of the out-buildings, one of which is at present full of lumber.

Main Central Building.

The outer-walls (I was not allowed to enter the temple) of all these buildings are encrusted with the same description of *alto relievo* carvings in potstone, which one observes in the temple of Halebid; and, as a rule, the whole work has stood remarkably well the effects of time. Much of the carving is as sharp as the day it left the sculptor's hands; and there has on the whole been very little settlement in the building, excepting in the instances I shall now advert to.

Some long time ago settlement must have taken place at the south-west corner of the portion under the cupola, as I find that here, a small shrine (in wretched taste and workmanship) has been built close up to, and abutting in such a manner against the building, as to hide all the fine carving which must have existed (and which would be again disclosed were this shrine removed,) and as portions of the heavy cornice, &c., above have been pushed out and some of which are secured by iron cramps above.

Directly over this point of settlement, the cupola now shews such signs of crushing of the brick-in-mortar of which it is built, that I consider it to be in a most dangerous condition. Ascending the roof I examined the interior of this cupola, and found it supported by an elaborate timber-framing which in great part rests on the ceiling of the cell in which the god is placed.

Judging from the singularly bald and even clumsy design of the cupola itself, and bearing in mind the fact that the Halebid temple has no such corresponding feature, it suggested itself to me that this had been a late addition, and as such, its removal, which would at once provide effectually for the safety of the really fine part of the temple below, might not be objected to. The priest, however, expressed himself so strongly against the abolition of the cupola (although he did not seem to care whether the ugly shrine above adverted to were removed or not) that I suppose, whatever repairs are undertaken must include the re-building of this part.

My opinion is, that the first step will be to construct a strongly framed scaffolding with struts capable of preventing the fall of the crushed portion of the cupola, and then commence dismantling the latter from the top, working carefully downwards till perfectly sound footings are arrived at.

This portion of the temple being thus lightened, I do not think there should be any difficulty in passing tie-rods of iron through the cupola base at various parts, and from side to side, so as effectually to secure the shaken portion of the cornice and carved blocks below on that side. This done satisfactorily, the objectionable shrine might be removed, and the whole of the fine carvings (which are doubtless now hidden from view) disclosed.

It would also be an easy matter to rebuild the cupola without the employment of any inner timber-framing which in reality is only a weakness.

As regards the rest of the temple there is only one piece of the heavy cornice lost, and a few others chipped, all of which could be readily replaced. There are, however, here and there, blocks, which it would be well, to have secured by iron cramps.

The roof is on the whole very sound, and will only need to be re-coated over all with well-beaten plaster, and to have all drainage and weep holes cleared, vegetation removed, &c.

Three Out-buildings.

The three out-buildings, whose preservation as works of art it would apparently be desirable to secure, shew here and there signs of slight settlement, but only in one instance (*e. g.* the building at s. w. corner) to any dangerous extent.

Altogether, the work to be done with a view to preserve this extremely fine monument of native art, will not be so serious as I had supposed, or so costly. Great care, no doubt, will be needed in propping up and preventing the fall of the crushed portion of the cupola, and this is a work which should at once be undertaken under the immediate orders of the Assistant Engineer, and the constant supervision of Supervisor Scaldwell, who will very shortly have to make Belur his head quarters while putting in the foundations of the new Cutcherry at that place.

The precise nature and cost of all the work required must be estimated for in detail under the above general observations; but I should say that, in the meanwhile, it would suffice to place Rs. 500 at disposal from the Muzarayi funds for meeting the cost of the props and scaffolding.

Before other work be proceeded with, perhaps it would be as well if the Deputy Commissioner were to settle on the spot what portion of the work should be executed through the agency of this Department, and what through the priests or by the Revenue Department.

So far as I could gather, the priests seemed anxious that this Department should take the work in hand ; but there are two points which I should wish to be considered before this be determined on.

In the first place I do not think it would be at all desirable that we should undertake work connected with the buildings (which are very numerous and much dilapidated) other than the four I have specified as being worthy of preservation as genuine works of art ; and secondly, there is a difficulty connected with the cupola which requires to be got over before we could hold ourselves responsible for results.

This portion of the main-temple, which I believe to be an after addition, has, as I have mentioned, subsided ; and as this monument is clearly traceable to the foundation and basement storey, it is essential that we should be in a position to examine the structure inside as well as outside.

But here is the difficulty. The inside is in fact the cell of the god ; and the priest informed me that so holy was this considered, that even he himself could not enter it till after the death of his own father. I in vain explained our object and proposed that the god should be covered up while we ascertained the condition of the cell ; he said it was quite impossible.

I can only say now that, to the best of my judgment, we cannot make sure of our work without an interior examination at this point ; and I must leave the decision as to course to be followed in the hands of the Chief Commissioner.

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, D. P. W., To the Offg Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 2622, dated Bangalore, 18th December 1873.

With reference to your letter No. 456—141 of the 5th ultimo, reporting on the present condition of the public monuments in your Division, I have the honor, by desire, to forward herewith copy of portion of Colonel Saukey's inspection memo of the 14th instant, and in so doing am requested to convey the following observations of the Officiating Chief Commissioner on the subject of repairing the Belur temple.

2. Mr. Gordon, I am desired to say, while fully recognizing that early steps should be taken to preserve, at a reasonable cost, such of the buildings at Belur as are worthy of preservation as works of art, considers it requisite before commencing operations that an estimate based upon reliable information should be framed, and that this should be undertaken by the Assistant Engineer of Hassan, so soon as certain preliminaries, to be now adverted to, have been satisfactorily settled.

3. The priests, it will be observed from the accompanying memo, appear to entertain serious objection to any examination of the interior of the cell in which the god is placed ; but as it is primarily essential that such examination should be made in order to ascertain the precise character of the settlement which has taken place, and devise the requisite remedy, the Offg. Chief Commissioner presumes that the objections which have been raised would yield to a judicious explanation on the part of the Deputy Commissioner as to the objects in view, and the inevitable consequences which must follow in the cupola being left in its present highly dangerous condition.

4. It is thus, I am to observe, in the first place, necessary that this matter should be settled as soon as possible, when Rs. 500 will be at once assigned for erecting the scaffolding and supports required to prevent any possible accident from the falling of the crushed portion of the cupola.

Memo No. 2623, dated 18th December 1873.

Has the honor to forward to the Secretary, General Department, copy of the above, with copy of extract from Colonel Saukey's memo on the Belur temple, with a view to Rs. 500 being assigned for the work in question from the Muzarayi funds.

No. 7063—FINL. 610, DATED BANGALORE, 28TH MARCH 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—The Deputy Accountant General is requested to provide the sum of Rs. 500 required for the construction of the proposed scaffolding to the Belur temple from the surplus funds at credit of the institution, which, it is observed, stood on the 31st March last at Rs. 501—10—10.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 30th March 1874.

2. The Commissioner of Ashtagram is requested to report what steps he has taken in pursuance of the instructions issued to him on the subject in the Department of Public Works, and whether the religious prejudices which interfere with the thorough repair of the temple are found to be insuperable. It is highly desirable that an important work of art which the Belur temple is reported to be, should not be suffered to fall into decay, and it seems probable that if the people interested in the temple were informed, through the leader of the religious sect to which the temple belongs, of the object which Government has in view, means might be found to overcome the opposition of the priest, especially if none but caste work-men were allowed to enter the inner shrine.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 4363, dated Bangalore, 14th March 1874.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 6509--554 of the 27th February 1874, I have the honor to state that the amount, *viz.*, 1,000 Rs. provided for in the Civil Budget for 1873—74, for travellers' bungalow contingencies, has been distributed among the Districts as shewn in the margin, from which Rs. 194—5—9 have been expended up to date, leaving a balance of Rs. 805—10—3 available.

Contingencies for Travellers' Bungalows.

District.	Amount of Budget provisions.			Amount expended up to date.			Balance available.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bangalore. ...	500	0	0	65	3	8	434	12	4
Kolar	50	0	0	6	2	0	43	14	0
Toomkoor ...	50	0	0	...	...	..	50	0	0
Shimoga ...	100	0	0	91	8	0	8	8	0
Kadur	50	0	0	...	...	...	50	0	0
Chitaldroog ..	100	0	0	2	0	0	98	0	0
Mysore... ..	100	0	0	27	0	0	73	0	0
Hassan	50	0	0	2	8	1	47	7	11
Total.....	1000	0	0	194	5	9	805	10	3

2. Out of the Budget provision of Rs. 2,500 for "Construction and Repairs" of travellers' bungalows, which was placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner only and not distributed, Rs. 591 are available up to date.

3. The balance available from the provision in the District Fund Budgets for contingencies and repairs of travellers' bungalows, is not ascertainable, as the expenditure is not audited in this Office, but by the Controller, Public Works Accounts.

No. 7122--FINL. 617, DATED BANGALORE, 30TH MARCH 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—The sums of Rs. 250 and Rs. 330 *sanctioned for repairs and contingencies to travellers' bungalows in the Mysore and Shimoga Districts respectively may be met from the balances reported to be still available in paras 1 and 2 of the Deputy Accountant General's letter.

*Vide order No. 6509—554 of the 27th February 1874.

2. The information referred to in para 3 should be supplied by the Controller, Public Works Accounts.

3. In the Department Public Works Secretary's letter No. 2281 of 7th November 1873, recorded in this Office Proceedings No. 5267--7 of the 18th December 1873, it was directed that the sums entered in the Civil Budget, under (1) repairs to travellers' bungalows, and (2) contingencies to travellers' bungalows, should, in future, be divided among the Commissioners of Divisions according to their requirements to be distributed by them as may appear necessary after consultation with the Deputy Commissioners. The current official year is now so near its close that the above arrangement can only be enforced with advantage in the year to come. Commissioners are accordingly requested to submit for the Chief Commissioner's sanction lists of the sums they will require out of the grants referred to for the year 1874—75.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 31st March 1874.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore D. P. W., General No. 608—D. P. W. No. 181, dated 20th January 1874.

Has the honor to forward for sanction estimate amounting to Rs. 902—0—0 for the construction of a latrine in the Lashkar Mohala, Mysore, together with a plan and copy of letter No. 216 of the 8th instant, from the President, Municipal Board.

2. Usual application of funds will be made to the Secretary in the General Department on receipt of sanction.

From the President, Municipal Board, Mysore, To the Offg. Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, General No. 216, dated 8th January 1874.

I beg to submit herewith plan and estimate for the construction of latrine in Lashkar Mohala, amounting to Rs. 902—0—0, and request the favor of your obtaining sanction for the same out of the funds provided for in the current year's Budget, *viz.*, Rs. 1,640—0—0.

The estimates which were submitted formerly for the construction of similar buildings were for Rs. 779 ; but the present one has been reduced to Rs. 652—0—0 owing to the fall in price of Bangalore stone slabs.

The site selected is in my opinion well suited for the purpose for which the buildings intended. It belongs to a Muhammadan named Budan Sha, who will be paid a compensation of Rs. 300, namely Rs. 250 in cash, and Rs. 50 sale proceeds materials standing on the site, as per measurement shewn in the estimate.

No land lying waste and belonging to the Municipality is available within the Mohala.

No. 7142—Finl. 82, dated Bangalore, 30th March 1874.

Order thereon.—Before passing orders regarding the construction of latrines referred to in the above, the Chief Commissioner wishes to know whether it would not be advisable to reserve the funds for supplying the town of Mysore with water during the apprehended scarcity.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, Genl. No. 4953—F. 421, dated Bangalore, 3rd December 1873.

Forwards the * marginally noted dockets in original (to be obligingly returned), with a request that the application for pension on behalf of Vasudevaiya, late Amildar of the Dodballapur Taluk, may be duly verified and returned to this Office.

* No. 4704—59, dated 29th November 1873, to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
No. 7 , dated 28th November 1873, with its four enclosures from the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 4013, dated Bangalore, 20th February 1874.

Your No. 4953—421 of 3rd December 1873.

Has the honor to return duly verified and reported on by this Office the pension application of Vasudevaiya, late Amildar of the Dodballapur Taluk, received with the above, as requested.

Enclosures returned.

No. 7206—Finl. 625, dated Bangalore, 31st March 1874.

Order thereon.—The Officiating Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Vasudevaiya, late Amildar of the Dodballapur Taluk, be transferred to the pension list, on a pension of Rs. 25—10—4 per mensem, with effect from the date of his retirement, *viz*, 18th June 1871.

2. Enclosures are herewith returned.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Proposed Bye-law for regulating sales by standard weights and measures of all articles sold in the new market submitted by President, Municipal Commission.* Passing orders on the subject.	No. 6620—1249, dated 5th March 1874.	...	...	1
3 to 4	*Correspondence regarding an application for troops by Commissioner, Nundydroog, during late Moharam.* Passing orders on above.	No. 6692—251, dated 11th March 1874.	...	...	2 to 3
5 to 6	*Proposal by the members of the Mysore Municipality for the grant of a monthly remuneration to the President as well as of certain additional allowance to some of the other servants of the Municipality.* Refusing sanction of allowance to the President, but intimating that the pay of the clerks may be permanently raised as proposed, provided funds admit.	No. 6757—276, dated 14th March 1874.	...	...	4 to 6
7 to 8	*Cocoa and Nutmeg Seeds.* Authorizing Colonel Boddam's procuring some from Travencore and Tinnevelly.	No. 6841—1294, dated 17th March 1874.	...	...	6
9 to 10	*Report on the Cattle Show at Nundy.* Passing orders on the same.	No. 6870—1302, dated 18th March 1874.	...	...	7 to 9
11 to 12	*Letter from the Amtee Bakshi reporting on the circumstances connected with the transfer of Amtee Mutsudi Krishnappa from Nunjangud to Narsipur on account of malversation of Government money.* Ordered to be recorded, pending receipt of further information from Ashtagram Commissioner.	No. 6961—1322, dated 21st March 1874.	...	...	9 to 10
13 to 14	*Appointment of Municipal Commissioners.* Approving of the names submitted by the President.	No. 7207—1373, dated 31st March 1874.	...	...	11
15 to 16	*Report on the late Census by Major Lindsay.* Passing orders on above.	No. 7203—122, dated 31st March 1874.	...	...	12 to 15

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 5th March 1874.

From the Offg. President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 3002, dated Bangalore, 6th February 1874.

In forwarding herewith an extract from para 7 of the Proceedings of the Cantonment Municipal Commission, dated 27th January 1874, proposing that a Bye-Law be introduced for regulating sales in the New Market by standard weights and measures, I have the honor to inform you that the subject was brought before the Board in November 1871, and a copy of the Proceedings forwarded to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works Department, under cover of this Office docket No. 1172, dated 23rd September 1871, but as the matter was not submitted for the Chief Commissioner's approval separately, it may have been lost sight of; I have, therefore, now the honor to request that you will be so good as to obtain the Chief Commissioner's sanction for the extension of the Act for regulating weights and measures to the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore; and to give it the force of law, have the same published in the *Mysore Gazette*.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Cantonment Municipal Commission, dated 27th January 1874.

Proposed Bye-Law for regulating sales by standard weights and measures of all articles sold in the New Market.

7. Proposed Bye-Law for regulating sales by standard weights and measures of all articles sold in the New Market.

Every owner or farmer of a stall in the Cantonment and Shule markets shall provide and keep in his stall standard sets of such weights and measures as are generally used in markets; a standard set of weights and measures are kept with the Market Serjeant for reference in case of dispute.

Resolution.—As it would appear that a proposition very similar to the present one was brought before a meeting of the Board held on the 11th September 1871, and when it was determined that the Chief Commissioner be addressed with a view to the Act for the regulation of weights and measures being extended to Bangalore and to which communication no reply up to date has been received, it is now resolved that the Chief Commissioner be again addressed on the subject.

No. 6620—Genl. 1249, dated Bangalore, 5th March 1874.

Order thereon.—The introduction into Mysore of Act XXXI of 1871 would not, it is observed, have the effect which is contemplated by the Municipality, and it is not shewn that the standards of weight and capacity prescribed by Sections 2 and 3 of that Act are adapted to the requirements of Bangalore.

2. What is wanted is a Municipal Bye-Law which shall clearly define the standards of weight and capacity and which shall require every shop-keeper to use no weights and measures except such as are stamped by the Municipality as genuine and in accordance with the authorized standard.

3. The first step taken should be to settle which of the existing standards should be adopted, and on this point Colonel Puckle might be advantageously consulted.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 11*th March* 1874.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 27, J, dated Bangalore, 10th February 1874.

As the approaching Moharam and Holi festivals come close upon each other, I have the honor to acquaint you for the Chief Commissioner's information, that the same precautions have been taken for preserving the peace as were adopted last year.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 29, J, dated Bangalore, 26th February 1874.

I have the honor to forward for the Chief Commissioner's information copy of letter addressed to the Assistant Adjutant General of the Mysore Division, regarding the aid of a Havildar's guard from a Native Infantry Regiment and a patrol party of Lancers to allay the feelings of apprehension felt by the inhabitants of the pete.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, To the Assistant Adjutant General, Mysore Division, No. 434, dated Bangalore, 26th February 1874.

As the recent disturbance in Bombay between the Muhammadans and Parsees has caused considerable alarm in the minds of the respectable Hindu inhabitants of the pete that their houses may be invaded and their property plundered during the present Moharam festival, I have the honor to request that you will obtain the orders of the General Commanding the Division to a Havildar's guard from one of the Native Infantry Regiments being posted from tomorrow morning at the Central Anche Office in the main street of the pete, and the streets being patrolled on Friday night and Saturday morning and afternoon from 3 o'clock till 9 at night by a party of Hussars to be stationed at the Fort and to be available if required by the District Magistrate.

From the Offg. Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 308—61, dated Bangalore, 27th February 1874.

I have the honor to forward herewith a letter with its enclosure in original (to be kindly returned), just received from the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, relative to his having applied to the Military for a Havildar's guard in the pete and a patrol of Hussars to allay apprehensions on the part of certain of the inhabitants.

2. I am not aware whether this application has been made in communication with the Chief Commissioner, but if not, I beg to observe that it appears to me an extreme one, and being unusual is calculated to unduly excite alarm.

3. The usual precautions have been taken, and the police have no reason to believe that any unusual excitement exists.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, No. 780, dated Bangalore, 26th February 1874.

I have the honor to forward for your information copy of letter addressed to the Assistant Adjutant General of the Mysore Division requiring the aid of a Havildar's guard from a Native Infantry Regiment and a patrol party of Hussars to allay the feelings of apprehension by the inhabitants of the pete.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, No. 6561—248, dated Bangalore, 28th February 1874.

Adverting to your letter dated 26th February 1874, No. 29, forwarding copy of a letter addressed by you to the Assistant Adjutant General, in which you request that troops may be ordered to the pete, I am directed by Mr. Gordon to request that you will state in more precise terms the grounds which induced you to adopt so extreme a measure without previously making a reference to the Offg. Chief Commissioner.

2. As far as Mr. Gordon can learn by enquiry, both from the Police authorities and from private individuals, the Moharam (which at the date of your communication to the Military authorities had almost expired) has passed off remarkably quietly. And referring to the 1st clause of your letter to the Assistant Adjutant General, the Chief Commissioner is unable to see how the riots in Bombay, which were

prompted solely by animosity on the part of the Muhammadan population to the Parsees, can possibly have a counterpart or cause any extraordinary alarm in Bangalore. Mr. Gordon, therefore, as at present advised, considers that at the least, you should have asked for his sanction before applying for the aid of troops.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 231, G, dated Bangalore, 3rd March 1874.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6561—248 of the 28th ultimo, in which I am directed to report for the information of the Chief Commissioner in more precise terms the reasons which led me to apply for troops being located at the pete without making a reference to the Chief Commissioner.

2. As stated in my letter No. *434 of the 26th February 1874 to the address of the Assistant Adjutant General, the object of the measure was to allay the expressed fears of the respectable Hindu inhabitants of the town that had been excited by recent events in Bombay. I made enquiries in quarters where I considered I was most likely to be correctly informed, and was satisfied that such fears were not groundless. I delayed however to take any action thereon until I was informed by the Assistant Superintendent of Police that rather a bitter feeling prevailed among the men of the Barr at the refusal of the authorities to grant the usual contribution to their Tabut. Coupling this with what I have stated above, and with the remembrance of the occurrences here last year and at Mysore in 1872 during the Moharam, of which the Chief Commissioner is fully informed, I determined to write asking (simply as a matter of precaution) that a Military guard might be ordered to the pete and be in readiness to act should there be occasion to call them out during the two last great days of the festival, in continuation of what I had previously done and reported in my letter No. 27, J, of the 10th February 1874, of which the Chief Commissioner apparently approved.

* Enclosure of No. 297 of 26th February 1874.

3. I did so as the length and narrowness of the main street in pete render it easy to create a disturbance at very short notice and difficult for the Police to grapple with it and disperse the closely packed crowds which assemble on such occasions. I considered that this would prevent the possibility of any breach of the peace occurring, and that if I delayed action in the matter loss of life and property might occur.

4. I should add that it was only on the evening of the 25th ultimo that I eventually arrived at this conclusion, and that there was not time to act otherwise than I did. I was also under the impression that the duty of making arrangements for the protection of the people was vested in the executive, they merely reporting the same; but I would have certainly applied to the Offg. Chief Commissioner if I had believed it to be my duty to do so. As it was I was obliged to act on my own responsibility, and I trust the Chief Commissioner will approve of the action.

5. I am now able to report that the fears of the people were thoroughly allayed, and the Moharam concluded on the evening of the 28th ultimo without any disturbance having taken place.

No. 6692—Genl. 251, dated Bangalore, 11th March 1874.

Order thereon.—Except in the case of an actual riot Colonel Meade considers that, before the adoption, by the Offg. Commissioner, of so unusual a measure as that of applying to the Military authorities for the aid of troops to allay the fears of the Hindu inhabitants of the pete of Bangalore during the recent Moharam festival, the Chief Commissioner, when present on the spot, should be consulted. Of course, all ordinary arrangements for the maintenance of order on such occasions properly rest with the Commissioner and the Officers acting under him; but extraordinary measures that are likely to give rise to anxiety and alarm should, where possible, be submitted for the Chief Commissioner's consideration before being decided on.

2. With reference to para 2 of Major Hill's letter, the Commissioner is requested to ascertain and report the cause for the discontent of the Barr, and whether it has been noticed by the Military Assistant.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 14th March 1874.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works Department, General No. 498—P. W. D. No. 152, dated 20th November 1873.

I have the honor to forward for the information and orders of the Chief Commissioner copy of paras 2 to 4 (inclusive) of the Mysore Municipal Board Proceedings, dated 6th instant, together with original proposition of the members.

2. The grant of an allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem to the President of the Mysore Municipal Board was strongly recommended by my predecessors, Colonel Elliot and Major Campbell. The arguments of Colonel Elliot, for the grant to Colonel Renton which are unanswerable, and to which I can add nothing, are equally applicable to the case of Major Armstrong; there being now a clear balance in the Municipal Funds, and prospect of further increase from taxes on country-made piece goods to which sanction has already been granted, and from savings in the establishment which will be effected by giving away the town collection and sweepings on contract as already proposed and sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.

I venture to hope that the remuneration asked for and so well earned, *viz.*, Rs. 200, may be sanctioned. From a reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 1944 of the 21st October 1872 it will be observed that want of clear excess of receipts over the expenditure was the only cause for not sanctioning the proposal last year, and that is now entirely removed from circumstances noted above.

3. The increase of pay of the clerks, as well as the horse allowance recommended to the Overseer, may also well be sanctioned.

4. I request that the Deputy Accountant General may be asked to allow the above provisions to remain in the Budget, which I am about to send to him shortly.

Proceedings of the Municipal Board, dated 6th November 1873.

PRESENT.

Major E. Armstrong, President.	Mr. Nanabayi Sait.
Captain F. G. Cumming.	„ Jamalkhan.
R. C. Dobbs, Esq.	„ Davudkhan.
C. Ranga Charlu, Esq.	„ C. Sashaiengar.
Mr. B. Devaraj Ars.	„ R. Mallappa.
„ Ibu Sait.	

* * *

2. The Budget estimate for the ensuing year 1874—75 is laid before the Board; every item therein mentioned having been carefully considered and fully discussed, has been adopted, and it is resolved that the same be submitted for the approval and sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

Submitted to the Chief Commissioner for sanction.
(Initialled) T. CLERK,
Offg. Commissioner.

3. Proposed by Captain F. G. Cumming and seconded by R. C. Dobbs, Esq. that, considering the onerous nature of the present duties of the President of the Municipal Board, a Municipality with an income about half the amount of the Bangalore Municipality, the President of which receives a salary of Rs. 800 a month, that the President of the Mysore Town Municipality be allowed a monthly allowance of Rs. 200. The great progress which Municipal improvements have lately made in this town, the large amount of personal supervision which these improvements entail, do, in the opinion of the Members of the Municipality, fully entitle the President to the allowance which it is now proposed to vote.

The Board fully concur with the proposal made by the Deputy Commissioner and seconded by the Engineer, and resolved that the allowance be granted to the President, and that provision be made for the same in the ensuing year's Budget. And the Board would further observe that, in addition to a large anticipated saving in the ensuing year's Budget, by the farming out of the octroi dues, as also the sweepings of the town, a large balance of Rs. 29,698—7—10½ remained at the close of the year 1873.

4. The President brings to the notice of the Board that he finds it exceedingly difficult to carry out works efficiently with only one Overseer who, in addition to his having to plan, estimate and supervise such works, has to undertake the general control of all matters connected with the Municipality, and begs to propose that a Sub-Overseer on a salary of 20 Rs. a month be entertained from the beginning of the next official year, and that a horse allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem be allowed to Overseer, in consideration of his being obliged to keep a horse. The President further begs to propose that the clerk employed in the President's Office, and who has held the appointment since

Not sanctioned.
(Initialled) T. CLERK,
Offg. Commissioner.

Submitted for the Chief Commissioner's sanction.
(Initialled) T. CLERK,
Offg. Commissioner.

Submitted for the Chief Commissioner's sanction.
(Initialled) T. CLERK,
Offg. Commissioner.

December 1861 and who has given perfect satisfaction in the discharge of his multifarious duties, should have an increase of five Rs. per mensem to his present pay, and that the Accountant's salary should be increased to 25 Rs. a month. This latter increase can be met without any additional cost to the Municipality by the reduction of 4 peons from the mohatarfa and wheel tax collection establishments, whose services are found to be superfluous.

Resolution.—The Board concurs with the President in the desirability of increasing the allowances of the Clerk and Accountant, with the understanding that this increase be only to present incumbents, and also resolves that the horse allowance above suggested be allowed to the Overseer.

Provision to be made in the ensuing year's Budget accordingly.

* * *

(Signed) E. Armstrong, President.
" F. G. Cumming.
" R. C. Dobbs.
" C. Ranga Charlu.
" Ibu Sait.
" Nanabayi Sait.

(Signed) Jamalkhan.
" Devudkhan.
" B. Davaraj Ars.
" C. Sashaiengar.
" Mallapa.

"Copy,"

(Signed) E. ARMSTRONG,
President, Municipal Board, Mysore.

At a Meeting of the Municipality of the city of Mysore assembled on the 6th day of November 1873.

Proposed by Captain F. Gordon Cumming and seconded by R. Cathcart Dobbs, Esq.—That considering the onerous nature of the present duties of the President of the Municipal Board, a Municipality with an income about half the amount of the Bangalore Municipality, the President of which receives a salary of Rs. 800 a month, that the President of the Mysore Town Municipality be allowed a monthly allowance of Rs. 200. The great progress which Municipal improvements have lately made in this city, the large amount of personal supervision which these improvements entail, do, in the opinion of the members of this Municipality, fully entitle the President to the allowance which it is now proposed to vote.

F. GORDON CUMMING,
Dy. Commr. and Member.

I fully concur, and my wonder is that it has not been earlier done.

C. RANGACHARLU, &c.

It is very fair that this should be done.

C. SESHAIENGAR.

I consider that some allowance should be made to the President whose work is by no means light, and I do not think the sum proposed too much.

T. CLERK,
Offg. Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.

No. 6757—GENL. 276, DATED BANGALORE, 14TH MARCH 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—In the foregoing letter, the Commissioner of Ashtagram reports that there is now a clear and elastic balance at credit of the Mysore Municipal Funds, and as the only ground of objection taken to the measure last year is thus removed, the Commissioner expresses his hope that the grant of a monthly remuneration to the President of the Board as well as of certain additional allowances to some of the other servants of the Municipality may now be sanctioned.

2. Although it will not be possible for the Chief Commissioner to form an accurate opinion as to the financial position of the Municipality until the Budget estimates for the coming year have been carefully examined and reported on, yet looking to the numerous works that are required at Mysore, Colonel Meade feels sure that *spare* funds in the sense of surplus money not absolutely needed for local requirements do not now and cannot exist for a long time to come.

3. The question however for consideration in connection with the proposed grant to the President is—whether there is anything so peculiar in the case of the Mysore Municipality and of his position as its President as to call for such a grant being made.

On this point it can only be observed that while no doubt the work of President is laborious and responsible, nothing has come before the Chief Commissioner to shew that it is more so than in many other large towns and Cantonments throughout India in which the same duty is discharged without special remuneration by the officer who holds the post *ex-officio*, and, in the absence of clear proof to the contrary, the Government of India would, the Chief Commissioner considers, assuredly refuse its sanction to the measure.

Under these circumstances Colonel Meade regrets that he is unable to support the proposal for the present at all events.

4. But the Town Magistrate at Mysore may fairly claim to have really efficient Deputies in all the Departments under his control so as to relieve him as much as possible from personal duties of a harassing nature that can be properly performed by such Deputies.

5. The grant of horse allowance to the Overseer appears to the Chief Commissioner to be really called for, and is accordingly sanctioned.

6. As regards the proposed increase of pay to the Clerk and Accountant, the Board seems to consider that it should be restricted to the present incumbents only. But in the case of such low-paid posts this appears to be a questionable measure. If the scale of remuneration is *too low for the work*, it may, the Chief Commissioner is of opinion, be permanently raised as proposed, provided the funds available permit.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From Colonel E Boddam, on Special Duty, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 75, dated Bangalore, 3rd March 1874.

Recently when on circuit in the Nagar Division Mr. Krishna Rao, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, stated to me that some of the planters of the Malnad country about Chikmagalur wish to try cocoa, nutmeg and gutta percha tree culture, and are willing to pay all expenses; I have the honor to request you will obtain the orders of the Chief Commissioner for me to procure seeds of cocoa and nutmeg from Travancore and Tinnevelly. As regards gutta percha trees which would be very valuable introductions and likely to suit the worst climate of the Malnad, they could only be got with the aid of the Chief Commissioner for British Burmah, some gutta percha trees having been lately discovered in that Province.

No. 6841—GENL., 1294, DATED BANGALORE, 17TH MARCH 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner sanctions Colonel Boddam procuring cocoa and nutmeg seeds from Travancore and Tinnevelly.

2. An application will be made to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah for some gutta percha seedlings or seed.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 18th March 1874.

From the President, Cattle Show Committee, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No.—81, dated Bangalore, 6th February 1874.

I have the honor with reference to Notification of the 9th February last, to submit the following Report on the Cattle Show held at the village of Nundy on the 19th ultimo.

2. The Show of 1874 was ordered to be held as usual on the fifth day after the commencement of the Sivaratri feast, and the Fair of last year was so well attended and the number of fine cattle brought forward for exhibition was so great, that very marked success was anticipated on this occasion, especially as no cattle disease existed in the neighbourhood. But notwithstanding the healthiness and unusually favorable character of the present season, the Fair was not as well attended as usual. The cattle were not one fourth as numerous as in 1873, and the whole affair was not as spirited or as attractive as during the previous two years. In 1873, there were about 12,000 pairs of bullocks in the camps, whereas this year there were not more than 3 or 4000 pairs.

3. Various causes were assigned for this falling off, one being that a great Fair is held at Shresty, north of Dodballapur in November, which has sprung into existence within the last few years, to which all the good cattle are now taken, and which is frequently frequented by the Bellary and Dharwar purchasers. The other reason assigned was, that a cattle fair is also held at Avani in the Kolar District during the Sivaratri feast, but I do not in the least believe in either of these reasons. They have not affected the Nundy fair during either of the past two years, when the country around Nundy was not altogether free from the dreaded "Dodda roga" or "terrible disease" as it is called in this part of India.

4. I believe the real cause to be that no one knew in time that there was to be any unusual attraction or excitement on this occasion. Several of the Gaudas round Bangalore came to me after the 1st of February to ask whether there was to be a Committee this year, and it was then discovered that the notice regarding the Show had never been published, and that no intimation whatever of it had spread abroad. It was sent to me by the Secretary in the Agricultural Department in December and was signed and returned on the same day, and that officer says he sent it on to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, but it has not subsequently been heard of, and the result has been that no one knew that any Show would take place, and the heads of villages and owners of good cattle either attended late or went elsewhere. I am the more convinced that this was the real cause of failure this year, because when returning from Nundy the day after the Show as far as 20 and 25 miles on this side of Nundydroog I met large numbers of cattle hurrying along the road on their way to the Fair, and some very fine pairs of bullocks constantly passed me; great numbers were also coming from cross roads into the main line, and they were easily distinguishable from village cattle, as there is never any difficulty in recognizing a party on the way to a Fair, for the owners of cattle invariably take their forage with them either on a bandy or by head loads, according to the strength of the detachment.

5. I am however of opinion that the Show at Nundy village is a mistake. It was well to start a Show of the kind at a place where a large Fair was regularly held; but the necessity for continuing it there does not I think any longer exist. The matter has been thoroughly initiated, and I believe that it is now only necessary to have some other point more convenient and more central to ensure a full and satisfactory attendance. I think that for next year if a date about Christmas time is fixed, and that full and wide publicity is given to the intention, and the aid of the local authorities called for, a really good Cattle Show may be initiated close to Bangalore; any suitable plain in the vicinity of the station might be fixed on, and the Show-yard or enclosure might be erected on the Brigade ground nearly opposite the Arab lines. Such a Fair joined to a Show if once established, would, I feel certain, prove most attractive and would bring purchasers by rail from all parts. But to establish it on a really satisfactory footing more money than is now given is required, at least Rupees 1,000 in prizes must be placed at the disposal of the Committee, and the enclosure must be paid for by Government.

6. Having stated the above for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner I shall proceed to submit a few remarks on the subject of the last Show.

7. Full mouthed, full aged bulls were not forthcoming, none were exhibited, but the fine and four year olds were very fine, and one three year old bull was quite a remarkable animal both as regards size and shape.

8. The bullocks were excellent, and about 100 pairs of fine animals were brought inside the enclosure. The anxiety to gain a prize was very keen, and it was no easy matter to keep the competi-

tors in order and their cattle in their places. I think it a highly satisfactory fact that the three pairs which gained the first prizes were afterwards picked out by a Punch of Gaudas as the finest animals they could select for transmission to Sir Salar Jung, who had sent a commission for the purchase of three pairs of first class bullocks.

9. The cows were of no account, only two or three good ones were exhibited. There is, I believe, a superstition in connection with showing cows, and there must be some such reason for their non-appearance on these occasions, as at three successive Shows not more than 20 cows have ever been brought within the enclosure.

10. The Show of ponies was also indifferent, but in the vicinity of Bangalore a horse and pony Show in the month of July would, I feel certain, be a success, and we should probably have all the best horses in Southern India brought together here, if the Show was fixed to take place shortly before the races.

11. It will give me very great pleasure to help to get it up if the Chief Commissioner will only look favorably on the suggestion.

12. As some prizes were not awarded, the Committee took it upon themselves to make a slight redistribution on the spot as regards inferior prizes.

13. A list of the prizes is appended.

List of Prizes awarded at the Nundy Cattle Show, on the 19th day of February 1874.

No. of Prizes.	Description of Cattle.	Amount.			Name of Recipients.	Village or Taluk.
1	Best full grown Bull ...	30	0	0	Lakshmaiya	Adgodi of the Bangalore Taluk.
2	Do do ...	25	0	0	Venkatramanna	Mudraienhalli of the Chikballapur do
3	5 Do do ...	25	0	0	Kemp Reddi	Chikballapur.
4	Do do ...	15	0	0	Chikkanna	Siddapur of the Bangalore do.
5	4 Do do ...	20	0	0	Muniappa	Adgodi do do.
6	Do do ...	15	0	0	Devanna	Kalavara of the Chikballapur do.
7	Do do ...	10	0	0	Rangegauda	Anallahalli of the Bangalore do.
8	Do do ...	10	0	0	Khadar Sahib	Chikballapur.
9	Do do ...	10	0	0	Rangegauda	Anallahalli of the Bangalore do.
10	Best Cow with Calf at heel...	15	0	0	Timmaraja	Bulihalli of the Chikballapur do.
11	Do do ...	8	0	0	Hanumanta	Atcharahalli do do.
12	Do do ...	6	0	0	Ganga	Sigehalli of the Sidlagatta do.
13	Do do ...	5	0	0	Mallaga	Chikballapur.
14	Best pair of Bullocks valued at 200 Rs. and over ...	30	0	0	Appi Reddi	Manahalli of the Bangalore do.
15	Do do ...	20	0	0	Ranga	Bangalore Taluk.
16	Do 150 ...	20	0	0	Narasimha	Hosakaduranhalli of the Chikballapur do.
17	Do do ...	20	0	0	Ranga	Bangalore Taluk.
18	Do do ...	20	0	0	Ramegauda	Bangalore.
19	Do 100 ...	20	0	0	Lakshmaiya	Adgodi of the Bangalore do.
20	Do do ...	15	0	0	Devanna	Huskur.
21	Do do ...	15	0	0	Timmaraja	Bansadi of the Bangalore do.
22	Do do ...	10	0	0	Yellajigauda	Chikballapur Taluk.
23	Do do ...	10	0	0	Pillanna	Bangalore.
24	Do do ...	10	0	0	Venkatramanna	Gollahalli of the Chikballapur do.
25	Do do ...	10	0	0	Narayanappa	Honnagherahalli do do.
26	Do do ...	10	0	0	Venkatrama	Siddapur of the Bangalore do.
27	Do do ...	10	0	0	Naga	Nagasandra do do.
28	Do do ...	10	0	0	Muniappa	Hoskote Taluk.
29	Do do ...	10	0	0	Sonnappa	Paramachanahalli of the Sidlagatta do
30	Do do ...	10	0	0	Bairappa	Bangalore Taluk.
31	Do do ...	10	0	0	Venkana	Malur do.
32	Do do ...	10	0	0	Kalegauda	Dodballapur do.
33	Do do ...	10	0	0	Pillanna	Hoskote do.
34	Best country bred Pony ...	9	0	0	Avalaiya	Yerranagara.
35	Do do ...	4	0	0	Lal Khan	Chikballapur do.
36	Do do ...	4	0	0	Narasimha	Sultanpete of the Chikballapur do.
37	Best Heifer	9	0	0	Bairegauda	Ganjur of the Shrinivaspur do.
	Total Rs.....	500	0	0		

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 21st March 1874.

No. 6870—Genl. 1302, dated Bangalore, 18th March 1874.

Order thereon.—The delay in the publication of the Notification regarding the Cattle Show, was no doubt due to some inadvertence, and is much to be regretted.

2. The report, though not discouraging, is far less satisfactory than last year, chiefly no doubt from the cause alluded to above.

3. With regard to the proposal to have a Cattle Show at Bangalore about Christmas time, the Chief Commissioner sees very grave objections to bringing a mob of many thousand cattle *into the stations* and is therefore opposed to the measure. But he sees no reason why a suitable place for the purpose could not be fixed on beyond the limits of the station, and yet sufficiently near to meet the object in view; and if this be arranged, Colonel Meade will readily concur in the project, and sanction the grant of Rs. 1,000 in prizes, besides Rs. 250 for the cost of the enclosure. The matter might be entrusted to the marginally named Officers, who will draw up a prospectus for the Chief Commissioner's approval.

Colonel Pearse.
Colonel Boddam.
Major Stewart.
The Offg. Commr., Nundydroog Division.
The Dy. Commr., Bangalore Dist.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Anche Bakshi of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 449, dated Bangalore, 4th March 1874

As directed in para 3 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 5948—1087, dated 26th January 1874, the undersigned begs to report that the circumstances connected with the malversation of Government money by the Narsipur Anche Mutsaddi Krishnappa, when he was at Nanjangúd Anche Office, and which led to his transfer from that place, were duly intimated at the time to the Chief Commissioner, as will be perceived from the accompanying paper.

2. The undersigned must take this opportunity to mention, with reference to the Mutsaddi's alleged absence from Narsipur, that from the chalans received at this Office and also from the Mutsaddi's arzi, dated 5th November 1873, to this Office, intimating his intention of coming into Bangalore, led the undersigned to report at the time, *vide* para 7 of his No. 373, dated 13*th* January, that Krishnappa was *really* absent from his post on the dates indicated; but subsequently, with a view of making certain on this point, an order was issued to Krishnappa to state exactly whether he was absent from his post or not; a report received from him on the subject has been translated and is annexed for information.

3. The undersigned begs further to state that, as directed by the Chief Commissioner, he will place himself in communication with the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, in the matter.

Translation of an Arzi, dated 19th January 1874, No. 57, from the Anche Mutsaddi of Narsipur in the Talkad Taluk, To the Anche Bakshi.

In obedience to the Khavind's order No. 20 of the 17th instant, pointing out that acting Mutsaddi, Timmappa has signed the Collegal packet chalans of the dates from 9th to 17th November, and also the Mysore packet chalans of the dates from 7th to 16th idem, and calling on me for an immediate explanation of the anomaly, and enquiring as to who had signed the chalans of the Collegal packets of the 7th and 8th November last, and as to the actual date of my departure on 15 days' leave applied for by me in No. 41, dated 5th November 1873, on the substitute of the said Timmappa, and warning me that, if I misrepresent matters, I would be dismissed,—I beg to state that I applied for leave on the 5th November last, and made over charge of the Anche Office to the substitute Mutsaddi Timmappa (my son) on the

7th idem despatching the Collegal mail of that date myself. At 4 P. M. on the same day, I went to Tirumalkode, and a hired cart not being procurable, I halted in that place on that night for the worship of Ammanavaru (Goddess), it being Friday. The next morning, the 8th idem, I returned to Narsipur, took meals, and despatched the Collegal mail; at 3 o'clock, P. M. a cart having then been procured, I left that place. Consequently the chalans of the 7th and 8th despatched to Collegal bear my signature, as I was on those dates present at the time of the arrival of the mail for Collegal as explained above. As I was absent on the *nights* of the 7th and 8th idem, when the mail to Mysore left, the chalans enclosed in them are signed by the substitute Mutsaddi. I returned to Narsipur and took charge of the Anche on the noon of the 17th idem. The different signatures are owing to this and nothing else. I declare solemnly that these are the facts. I am very poor, and have a large family to support. Lest that we may commit any mistake, both father and son are engaged in the work.

Translation of a Yaddasht, No. 55, from the Anche Bakshi, To the Huzur, dated 27th June 1866.

In the matter of a complaint preferred by a suspended runner named Timma of the Nanjangúd Anche, that Krishnappa, Anche Mutsaddi of that place, has exacted bribe from the runners, and concealed the postal revenue, &c., it has been proved during the investigation before the Inspector, that the above Mutsaddi had concealed 14½ annas of the postage without taking credit for it in the accounts. Thereupon the Mutsaddi was suspended on the 5th March, and as the Inspector had been employed on other duty, the Amildar of that Taluk was written to on the subject of enquiring into the above complaint.

From the proceedings of the enquiry held before the Amildar, which were forwarded by him along with his arzi No. 147, dated 6th June, the charges of bribery, &c., have not been proved as asserted by the complainant, and with regard to the 14½ annas, being the postage of 29 letters (which were posted at the Anche on the 19th, 20th, 27th and 28th April 1865) which was omitted to be credited, the Mutsaddi asserts that, during the time he had taken ill, his son transacted the business, and as he prepared the Goshvara accounts as dictated by his son it has been so omitted.

As it has been proved that the (Mutsaddi) was actually sick, and as it does not appear that he had never before omitted to take credit for the postal revenue, the Panchayat and the Amildar have formed their opinion that the said Mutsaddi did not wilfully commit the charge by appropriating the amount or his own use.

Moreover it has been understood that there existed an animosity between the Mutsaddi and the runners and other persons of that taluk.

Under these circumstances, I beg to solicit orders to recover 29 annas, being 2 times the sum of 14½ annas of the postage above alluded to, from the aforesaid suspended Mutsaddi, and to transfer him to the lower grade of the Anche Mutsaddi of Talkad, and the Mutsaddi Venkatnarnappa of that place to Nanjangúd. The pay and sadilvar of the above stations are as follows :—

			Pay.	Sadilvar.
Nanjangúd	...	...	11	2
Talkad	...	...	9	1½

No. 6961—GENL. 1322, DATED BANGALORE, 21ST MARCH 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, that the foregoing letter be recorded pending the receipt of a reply from the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, on the point noticed in para 2 of order, dated the 25th January 1874, No. 5948—1087.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 31st March 1874.

From the President, Municipal Commission, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Dept., No. 3378, dated Bangalore, 18th March 1874.

I have the honor to inform you that, under the provisions of Section 3, Bangalore Municipal Regulations of 1871, the term of service of 3 years prescribed therein for District Commissioners appointed under this Section, and which was duly notified under the Chief Commissioner's approval in the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 3rd June 1871, Volume XI, No. 10, page 247, expires on the 31st March 1874, and beg to submit the names of Municipal Commissioners now on the Commission and who have reported their wish to remain, and who, I would recommend, to be re-appointed for the next three years, as also the names of two fresh members to fill up the vacancies now existing in No. 1 and 4 Divisions, to which I request you will be so good as to obtain the Chief Commissioner's sanction, and after which to have the requisite Notification published in the *Mysore Gazette*.

In addition to the District Commissioners now recommended for re-appointment, there are Messrs. F. N. Abraham and H. R. Curths, recently appointed for No. 3 and 5 Divisions under the Chief Commissioner's sanction conveyed in Public Works Department Secretary's letter No. 584, dated 19th March 1873, whose period of service does not expire until the 19th March 1876.

No. 1, *Alsur Division.*

1. Mr. P. Raju Modaliar .. .. . *Re-appointed*
2. „ V. Sadasiva Modaliar.

No. 2, *Shulc Division.*

1. J. D. Jordon, Esq. } .. .. *Re-appointed.*
2. Mr. P. Virasami Naidu, }

No. 3, *Arab Lines and Fort Division.*

1. Mr. Abdul Husen Saib .. .. .. *Re-appointed*

No. 4, *General Bazar Division.*

1. Mr. Abdul Khudus Khadri Khaji Saib, ... *Re-appointed*
2. Mr. A. K ppusami Modaliar.

No. 5, *Blackpath Division.*

1. Mr. B. Ramalingam ... . .. *Re-appointed.*

No. 6, *High Ground Division.*

1. G. G. Brown, Esq. ... } ... . *Re-appointed.*
2. J. Higginbotham, Esq. }

No. 7207—Genl. 1373, dated Bangalore, 31st March 1874.

Order thereon.—The President's proposals are approved.

2. The Chief Commissioner takes this opportunity of requesting that Dr. Orr will report as to the manner in which the Municipal Commissioners perform the important duties entrusted to them, and as to the aid which they afford to the President. It is very important that these posts should not be filled by any but public, spirited men who have leisure and also inclination to devote a fair proportion of their time to Municipal work. The President should report whether, in his opinion, it would be a good plan to remunerate the Municipal Commissioners, as for instance, by a fixed allowance for each meeting attended by them.

3. The Chief Commissioner is of opinion that, in selecting persons to fill this class of appointments, the wishes of the rate-payers in favor of any individual should receive due consideration.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From Major A. W. C. LINDSAY, in charge of Census Office, Mysore and Coorg, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated Bangalore, 1st January 1874.

1. The operations of the Census having terminated, I have the honor to submit a few remarks regarding the defects which were noticed during the compilation of the returns, and to offer some suggestions which may perhaps be useful in any future similar undertaking.

2. In compiling the returns it was observed that the enumeration of the large towns, *viz.*, Bangalore and Mysore, was not performed with the same care and accuracy as in other towns and villages, where the only agency employed was the ordinary revenue subordinates, such as Shekdars, Shanbhogs and other village servants. I imagine the cause may be attributed to the fact of the persons employed having been hurriedly enlisted and imperfectly instructed as to the duties they had to perform, and also probably unacquainted with the intricacies of the streets and bye-lanes in their respective circles and the persons living in them.

3. The result was that in many instances such as the following were noticed.

4. Single houses let to different families as lodgings were counted as so many separate houses and enclosures.

5. When a house had two or more doors for entrance, each door was numbered separately, and therefore appeared in the schedules as a separate house.

6. Out-houses attached to dwelling houses were also counted as separate houses, &c., &c. Most of such mistakes arose no doubt from the terms, enclosure and house, being imperfectly understood.

7. Several months before the next Census, every house should be carefully renumbered, and where the house is divided into lodgings for different families, each tenement should have its own schedule bearing the number of the house with a distinguishing letter affixed. A carefully prepared printed paper of instructions should also be in the hands of every enumerator for at least two months before the appointed time, and the persons employed should be specially selected with reference to their knowledge of the streets and inhabitants whom they have to enumerate.

8. Government servants are more likely to be accurate in their work than outside volunteers.

9. As each family in the rural circles is generally found to have a house in their own occupancy, there was less opportunity for such mistakes to arise; but still in some instances different compartments and out-houses of a ryot's dwelling were counted as separate houses and enclosures indiscriminately.

10. Much confusion and unnecessary correspondence was occasioned by a want of proper care on the part of the officials, in some of the taluks in arranging the schedules prior to forwarding them to the Head Office; the consequence was that schedules of villages belonging to different hoblis were mixed up together, and in some cases the schedules of hamlets or suburbs became separated from those of the primary villages.

11. Having in view the certainty of another Census being taken a few years hence, I would suggest that for each hobli a register be kept shewing each mouzah together with its suburbs or dakhali villages, and as it occasionally happens that primary villages are abandoned while their sites still retain the original name, an entry should be made distinguishing the villages that are populated (Chirák) from those that are depopulated (Béchirák). Each Shanbhog or Patel should be compelled to keep up a register shewing the number of houses in his village distinguishing the inhabited from the uninhabited, and the better sort of houses from the inferior. From these village registers the hobli register could be drawn up and corrected from year to year with very little trouble, and if properly kept would be of great assistance when compiling the returns of another Census.

12. As opportunity occurs the superior Government servants should compare these village registers with the houses entered in them and satisfy themselves that the classification of better and inferior sort of houses is fairly understood, and that out-houses, &c., are not improperly entered as dwelling houses. The object of the register being once fully comprehended, there will be no difficulty about its being kept correctly.

Religion.

13. Enumerators should be instructed to be careful about entering the religion of natives. In the last Census many persons were entered simply as "Hindu Religion" without specifying whether they were Vishnuvites, Sivites or Lingáyats, &c. Christians were often entered with the same inaccuracy, there being no distinction made between Protestants and Roman Catholics. As regards the former it would be convenient to have the particular denomination to which they belong entered.

14. The Compiling Office has been asked to give information as to the number of persons belonging to the Church of England, but was unable to comply with the request.

Nationality.

15. The entries under the head of Nationality were often ambiguous more particularly as regards the European population. Many Europeans born in India entered the name of their birth place as their nationality, others entered Europe, Great Britain, &c.

16. Entries regarding occupation were very vague. Minor Government servants were frequently entered as Navakar, which might mean either public or private servant. In future the Department to which they belong should be mentioned, such as Military, Medical, Educational, village servant, &c. In the same way a distinction should be made between Military and Civil pensioners.

Occupation.

17. Agriculturists should be entered with more precision. The term generally used was simply Jirayat, no distinction being made between pattedar, shikmidar, jitgar or farm laborer, inamdar, &c. Dealers should distinctly state the particular trade which they follow, whether cloth merchants, grain-dealer, drug-seller, wholesale or petty shop-keeper, fruit-seller, &c., &c. The terms commonly found were vyápára or vartakatana, which might signify a dealer in any commodity.

18. In other occupations the term játi kasab was of frequent occurrence, and as in the present time castes do not confine themselves to one particular trade, the interpretation of the term was left to the imagination of the compiler.

19. The sub-divisions of castes should be more carefully looked to. Mahomedans should be entered as such in the column religion and as Shek, Syed, Patan, Mogul, &c., under caste. A list will be found in the body of the report of all the major Hindu castes that have been met with and also their sub-divisions, both of which should be entered in the schedule to enable the compilers to place them in their proper division; for instance, *Gangadikara* and *Morasa* are sub-divisions, among both Wakkaligas and Holeyas, who are perfectly distinct from each other. The entry should therefore be Morasa Holeya or Morasa Wakkaliga and not simply Morasa.

20. There are also many Banajigas, such as Linga Banajiga, Telega Banajiga, Yalo Banajiga Dasa Banajiga, &c., &c., who are all distinct from each other, although bearing the common name o Banajiga and so with many castes.

21. The following is a list of the castes which were found to have many sub-divisions, the chief (*i. e.*, the most numerous) of which are noted, and the persons belonging to them should be entered under their respective sub-divisions, and not merely under the general caste name.

Caste.	*Sub-divisions.*
Banajiga	Linga Banajiga Telugu Do Yalo Do Dasa Do Other Do or simply Banajiga
Naige	Devanga Bili Magga Kurivina Sale Togata Seniga Naige
Waddar	Earth or Mannu Waddar Stone or Kallu Waddar
Wakkaliga	Gangadikara Nonaba Morasa Lalgunda Baddi Kamme Kunchatiga Nadavar Wakkaliga
Panchala	Agasale Kammara Kunchagar or Bogar Badagi Jalagar Panchala
Mendicants	Jangama Satani Dasa Domba Jangalaga Budabudiki Hale or Pansu Makkalu Pichakunte Helva or Pakuáti Jógi Other Mendicants
Out-caste	Balagai or Holeya Yedagai or Mádiga Other out-castes

22. This is a numerous class, or rather a religion composed of nearly all castes, but is so commonly used by ignorant people as a caste name that some care will be necessary to obtain the individual's proper caste-division and to enter him as a Lingayat in religion. The indiscriminate way in which the term was used in the schedules of the last Census obliged the compiling office to shew a caste of Lingayats which is clearly incorrect.

Lingayats.

23. The enumerator's schedule prescribed for the late Census should be slightly altered. I enclose a specimen form which would give some additional information that was required for the Census Report.

Bangalore Taluk.

Enumerator's Circle No. 3

Sunkenahalli Village.

Enclosure No. 6.

General Census of 187 .

Sample Form of House Schedule.

Name of Chief Male Resident thereof. A. Rama Rao, present.

Number of dwelling houses in the enclosure.		Males.								Females.							
Of the latter sort.	Of the inferior sort.	Name.	Age.	Religion.	Caste or class.	Race or Nationality.	Occupation.	Relation to Head of house.	Conjugal condition	Able to read or write.	Name.	Age	Religion	Caste or class.	Race or Nationality.	Occupation.	Relation to Head of house.	Conjugal condition.	Able to read or write.
1	3	A. Rama Rao.	46	Smarta.	Brahman.	Mysore.	Inamdar.	.	Married.	Yes.	Sitamma.	46	Smarta	Brahman.	Mysore.	None.	Wife.	Married.	No.
		Sethu Rao.	24	Do	Do	Do.	Govt. Clerk	Son.	Do.	Yes	Parvatamma	16	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Daughter-in-law.	Do.	No.
		Narain Rao.	1	Do.	Do	Do		Grandson.	Unmarried	No.	Narsamma.	26	Do	Do.	Do	Do.	Daughter.	Widow.	No
		Lakshman Rao	60	Do	Do.	Bellary.	Civil Pensioner.	Visitor.	Widower	Yes.	Viramma.	20	Lingáyat	G. Wakkaliga	Do	Farm laborer.	Servant.	Married.	No.
		Sidda.	40	Lingáyat.	Gangadikára. Wakkaliga.	Mysore.	Farm laborer	Servant.	Unmarried.	No.	Nasim Bibi.	18	Mahomedan.	Syed.	Madras	Grass cutter.	Do.	Do.	No.
											Siddi	3	Lingáyat	G. Wakkaliga.	Mysore.	None.	Servants.	Unmarried.	No
		Kasim.	28	Mahomedan.	Syed.	Madras	Horse-keeper	Do	Married.	No							Daughter		
		Linga.	19	Sivite	Balaga.	Hassan	Laborer.	Do.	Do.	No									

No. 7203—GENL. 122, DATED BANGALORE, 31ST MARCH 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, that a copy of the above report be circulated for the information and guidance of the Commissioners of Divisions and of the Presidents and Members of Municipalities.

2. It is to be regretted that the Census returns of the towns of Bangalore and Mysore were not drawn up with the same care and accuracy as those of the other towns and villages in the Province. The fact, however, that in the one case the agency employed was of a mixed character, while in the other it consisted exclusively of responsible servants of Government, points to the conclusion that the next Census in order to ensure thorough success should be taken solely by men of the latter class well instructed in the work required of them, any inconvenience resulting to Government in consequence of their temporary absence from their appointment being duly provided against by the temporary appointment of new hands.

3. Major Lindsay's other suggestions, based as they are on experience gained of the short-comings noticed in the last Census, appear to be all well worthy of adoption at the next Census.

The register suggested in para 11 need entail no difficulty in its preparation; for, an account of the kind is, it is observed, drawn up annually by the Shanbhog in Form X of the Village Manual for submission to, and examination by, the officer conducting the jamabandi settlement.

4. The amended form of enumerator's schedule submitted by Major Lindsay may be adopted with advantage.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State.	No. and Date of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Proposal by Madras Government for the establisment of a Medical College at Bangalore.* Deprecating the measure.	No. 6750—56, dated 13th March 1874.	...	...	1 to 2
3 to 4	*Resolution of Government of India, relative to the granting of pensions to Hubli School employés.* Communicating Chief Commissioner's remarks to Director of Public Instruction and Deputy Accountant General.	No. 6906—6, dated 20th March 1874.	...	...	3

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Educational Department, 13th March 1874.

From the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Educational Department, No. 51, dated Fort Saint George, 25th February 1874.

I am directed to forward, for your consideration, copy of a letter* from the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department in this Presidency, suggesting the establishment of a Medical School at Bangalore to educate men for employment in the Province of Mysore.

* Dated 30th January 1874.

From the Surgeon-General E. G. BALFOUR, Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, To the Honorable W. HUDLESTON, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Fort Saint George, 30th January 1874, No. 41.

In the scheme which was considered by Government in the Proceedings of 30th July 1869 and 3rd March 1870, it was proposed to establish Provincial Medical Schools amongst the four nations under the rule of this Presidency, who speak the Telugu, Tamil, Kanarese, and Malayalam tongues. That scheme has not as yet been put in operation; but, as the question of the educating power of the Madras Medical College has been under notice, and the numbers it turns out of trained men are far below the requirements of the Madras Provinces, it has happened that, during my inquiry as to the maximum numbers that could be obtained from the institution, the Principal has informed me that sixteen students, as per margin, are now being educated there, on their own account, or by, or for, foreign Governments.

3	Senior Department students holding scholar-ships.
2	Do. do. not do.
8	Mysore students in the Junior Department.
1	Singapore student in the Second Department.
1	Pudoottah student in the Junior Department.
1	Private student qualifying as Chemist and Druggist.
16	

2. On a former occasion, the Government of India asked if the Madras College could educate medical men for service in British Burmah, and the reply sent was that such could not be done, as this College was not turning out sufficient for home requirements; but this fact seems to have been overlooked when assent was given to the requests from Mysore.

1867, 23th November, Proceedings of Madras Government.

3. Having twice served as Deputy Surgeon-General in that territory, I am able to mention that Bangalore possesses ample means for instruction in medicine, and the Commissioner for the Territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore may perhaps feel able to take into favorable consideration the question of opening there a medical school. The Kanarese nation, to which the Madras Government proposed to afford the means of medical education, is not all subject to Madras, but has been broken up into four portions, two of which are under the dominion of Mysore and Hyderabad, and two under the Governments of Bombay and Madras; and Bellary on the borders of the Kanarese and Telugu tongues, or Bangalore in the midst of a Kanarese speaking people on the south and east, with Dharwar and Belgaum on the north-west of the Peninsula, are the only Kanarese towns of sufficient importance to justify the opening in them of schools of medicine.

4. Of all these Bangalore is the most suitable; it has one large civil hospital, and could, if needed, have another in its pete; it has several large military hospitals for Europeans and Natives, and it has available for instruction in the collateral sciences the Mysore Museum, which I formed in 1865. And as, further, Mysore students cannot, in justice to the Provinces of the Madras Presidency, be received into the Madras College, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council may perhaps deem it desirable to represent this subject as one of importance to Madras.

5. The Travancore and Hyderabad States have each a school of medicine, the cities of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras have each one, and the Governments of Nagpore, Oudh, North-West Provinces, and Lahore each has one, with several smaller subsidiary institutions; but Mysore has hitherto been trusting to Madras to furnish its civil supplies, and has now the marginally indicated numbers of thirty Madras medical men in its civil employ, in addition to the military medical officers who are serving there.

Deputy-Surgeon-General unenumerated for Mysore ...	1
Surgeons-Major	3
Surgeons	2
Warrant Medical Officers ...	11
Hospital Assistants	13
Total...	30

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Educational Department, 13th March 1874.

ORDERED, that the following letter be addressed to the Government of Madras, No. 6750—56, dated 13th March 1874.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Genl. No. 6750.
56.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, 13*th March* 1874.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
FORT ST. GEORGE.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 51 of the 25th ultimo, forwarding for the Chief Commissioner's consideration, copy of a * letter from the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, suggesting the establishment of a Medical School at Bangalore to educate men for employment in Mysore.

* No. 41, dated 30th January 1874.

2. In reply, I am to invite the attention of His Excellency the Governor in Council to the marginally noted correspondence, from which it appears that the present arrangement, under which Mysore students depend for their collegiate course on the Madras Medical College, was after enquiry specially approved by the Madras Government.

Letter No. 388, dated 13th December 1870.

3. It has been estimated that a Medical School at Bangalore would cost at least Rs. 18,000 per annum, besides the necessary outlay at the commencement, which would probably be heavy; and it is not likely that the training afforded by a provincial school could ever rise to the standard of the Madras Medical College.

4. The Chief Commissioner, therefore, considers that the Mysore Government would not be justified in incurring the large outlay requisite for the establishment of a provincial school, and as the correspondence that has passed on this question shewed that neither inconvenience nor expense was thereby caused to the Madras Medical College, he ventures to hope that the existing arrangement may not be disturbed, at least without some clear and specific reason.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Educational Department, 20th March 1874.

From the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Home Department, Education, No. 83, dated Fort William, 26th February 1874.

In continuation of the letter from this Office No. 18, dated the 8th ultimo, I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of a *Resolution, and to request that the instructions therein contained may be followed in granting pension to Hobli School employés in supersession of the orders conveyed in para 2 of the letter from this Office No. 438, dated the 24th December last.

*Financial Department, No. 1057, dated 12th instant.

Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1057, dated Fort William, the 12th February 1874.

READ—Orders from the Home Department to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 438, dated 24th December 1873, upon certain proposals for utilizing the surplus of the allotment made from the Local Cess Funds to Education in Mysore.

Read endorsement from the Home Department, No. 19, dated 8th January 1874, forwarding for consideration and for the issue of any further orders on the subject that may be deemed necessary, copy of a letter to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, requesting him to suspend action for the present on para 2 of the orders of the 24th December 1873, regarding the formation of a Pension Fund for Hobli School employés.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the Home Department be referred to Sections 28 and 29 of the Civil Pension Code as the proper method of disposing of the proposal of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, on the subject of pension to Hobli School employés. By Section 29 the pension will be payable from the fund itself, and no separate appropriation is called for.

No 6906—EDUL. 6, DATED BANGALORE, 20TH MARCH 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—Communicated to the Director of Public Instruction and the Deputy Accountant General, who are also informed that the foregoing may be accepted as concurring in the proposal contained in para 6 of this Office letter to the Government of India, No. 4523—28, dated 10th November last, regarding the treatment and adjustment of the proceeds of the Education share of the Local Fund Cess as a separate (Education) Local Fund.

2. The Director of Public Instruction is now requested to submit at once proposals for carrying into effect the several propositions which have been sanctioned for utilizing the surplus of allotment for Education from the proceeds of the Local Fund Cess.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Taluk and District Treasury Guards.* Passing orders on correspondence on the subject.	No. 6672—127, dated 9th March 1874.	...	...	1 to 8
3 to 4	*Restriction placed on the promotion in the detachment of Barr quartered in Bangalore.* Withdrawing the same.	No. 6691—128, dated 11th March 1874.	...	...	9
5 to 6	*Re-organization of Siledars.* Amending proposals by Military Assistant.	No. 6968—136, dated 23rd March 1874.	..	...	10 to 14
7 to 8	*Correspondence regarding the extent, construction and state of repair of the most important of the Forts in Mysore.* Transferring to Public Works Department.	No. 7151—142, dated 31st March 1874.	...	...	14

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department, 9th March 1874.

From the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Genl. No. 717—M. 114, dated Camp Santveri, 26th November 1873.

I have the honor to request the submission of the copies of the correspondence as per margin relative to an increase of many of the Taluk and District Treasury guards, which has been raised by the Deputy Accountant General, for the consideration and orders of the Officiating Chief Commissioner.

Circular letter No. 273—44, dated 28th June 1873, from the Military Assistant, to the Deputy Commissioners of 8 Districts.
Letter No. 302, dated 4th July, from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.
Letter No. 121, dated 2nd July, from the Offg. Dy. Commr., Toomkoor.
Docket No. 287—46, dated 3rd July, to do do
Letter No. 130, dated 14th July, from do do
Letter No. 590—354, dated 3rd July, from do Kolar.
Letter No. 757, dated 26th July, from do Mysore.
Docket No. 358—55, dated 29th July, to do do
Letter No. 225, dated 10th July, from do Hassan.
Docket No. 509, dated 8th July, from do Shimoga.
Docket No. 316—51, dated 11th July, to do do
Docket No. 556, dated 17th July, from do do
Letter No. 336, dated 23rd July, from do Chitaldroog.
Letter No. 292, dated 24th July, from do Kadur.
Letter No. 2312, dated 4th October, from the Deputy Accountant General, to the Military Assistant.
Letter No. 659—103, dated 30th October, to the Dy. Acctt. General.
Letter No. 2810, dated 11th November, from do do

2. My own views on the subject are set forth in my letter to the Deputy Accountant General No. 659—103, dated 30th October. I beg permission further to bring to notice that I can conceive nothing so subversive of all discipline or organization as the employment of a large number of men on detached duties of the nature of Taluk Treasury guards.

3. If it is really necessary to guard the Treasury, and if the men do their duty, they are harrassed to death, and for three months obtain no relief; if on the other hand there is no probability of their services being required, they fall into habits of laxity, and very frequently are allowed to absent themselves.

4. The Officiating Chief Commissioner will observe that till this question was raised no Amildar has complained of his Treasury being inadequately guarded; and in no instance is it stated that the taluks for which extra guards are now considered necessary are more than usually subject to inroads of robbers, or hold a greater number of desperate characters than formerly.

5. During a time of perfect peace such as that which now reigns, and seeing that the protection hitherto afforded has for ten years been considered adequate, I can see no reason in now resorting to measures the only effect of which will be to dissever the Regiments more than ever, and render any reformation in them still more hopeless.

From the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Deputy Commissioners of 8 Districts, Circular, General No. 273—Mil. 44, dated Bangalore, 28th June 1873.

Having doubts as to the necessity for the ponderous guards which now protect the District Treasuries, I beg your assistance in considering the possibility of reduction. It appears to me that the strength of treasury guards should depend rather on the position of the building and the treasure room, than on the amounted deposit, and that with the strong room situated in the centre of the building, with but one entrance, a guard of one Havildar, one Nayik and six Sepoys should at all times be sufficient to protect such entrance without reference to the amount of treasure within.

2. Treasury Officers can call directly for an increase on emergency, or if necessary during festivals; but so long as there is no excitement or anticipated disturbance, a guard of the strength named should, I think, suffice.

3. I should be glad of your opinion on this matter having reference to the position of the treasury and the treasure room within your District.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department, 9th March 1874.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, To the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, No. 302, dated Bangalore, 4th July 1873.

With reference to your circular letter No. 273—44, dated 28th ultimo, I have the honor to forward copy of the correspondence marginally noted, giving the required information as regards the strength of the Barr guards on the Taluk Treasuries. The guard on the District Treasury is reported to be one Jemadar, two Havildars, two Nayiks and 12 Sepoys. This guard, I think, is not more than is necessary; and I would not recommend its reduction.

From Deputy Accountant General, Circular No. 1007, dated 14th June 1873.
Reply No. 258, dated 19th June and enclosure.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, Circular No. 1007, dated Bangalore, 14th June 1873.

At the suggestion of the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to report to me at an early date what in your opinion should be the strength of the Barr guard at each Taluk Treasury in your District, after giving due consideration to the condition of the cutcherry buildings, the position of the treasure chamber and the character of the locality more especially that of the outlying taluks.

2. I may add that the Military Assistant considers a guard of one Havildar, one Nayik and six Sepoys sufficient for a well secured treasure, and your opinion is requested with special reference to this number.

3. A memo shewing the names of the taluks and the information wanted may conveniently accompany your reply.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, To the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, Revenue No. 258, dated Bangalore, 19th June 1873.

Deputy Accountant General's letter No. 1007, dated 14th instant.

Has the honor to state that the strength of the Barr sepoy guards on the Taluk Treasuries of this District consists of one Havildar, one Nayik and six Sepoys, and that the Deputy Commissioner considers that number quite sufficient.

2. The memo called for is forwarded.

Memo shewing the Prticulars of the Taluk Treasuries in the Bangalore District.

Name of Taluk.	Remarks.
1. Bangalore	Old building, Treasury room in good order, in the centre of the building
2. Hoskote	New building, Treasury room in good order.
3. Devanhalli	Old building do do
4. Dodballapur	Do do do
5. Nelamangala	New building do do
6. Kankanhalli	Old building do do
7. Magadi	New building do do
8. Channapatna	Rented, strong, old do do
9. Closepet	New building do do
10. Anekal	Do do do
11. Kengeri	Old building do do
12. Sarjapur	Old building do do

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department, 9th March 1874.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Toomkoor District, To the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 121 dated Toomkoor, 2nd July 1873.

With reference to your circular No. 273—44, dated 28th June 1873, calling for my opinion of the number of Barr sepoys required at each Taluk Treasury, I beg to state that I have already informed the Deputy Accountant General that the guard proposed of one Havildar, one Nayik, and six Sepoys is deemed sufficient for the Taluk Cutcherries, the only doubt raised being whether this force would be able to send detachments with the Irsals sent to District Head Quarters during the collection months. If however there is no objection to the Police being employed on such occasions, a sufficient number of them could be given. For instance, if half the Barr guard were sent with the treasure, that number of Police would take up the duty during the absence of the Barr Sepoys, and an equal number would accompany the treasure, thus making the number of men on guard (half of Barr and half of Police) in the treasury and with the Irsal, the same as that proposed to be given.

From the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Toomkoor District, General No. 287—M. 46, dated 3rd July 1873.

Your letter No. 121 of the 2nd instant.

With reference to the above, informs that the circular letter referred to regarding District Treasury guards, not those over Taluk Treasuries.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Toomkoor District, To the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 130, dated Toomkoor, 14th July 1873.

With reference to your letter No. 273 of the 28th *ultimo*, I have the honor to forward copy of *letter from the Treasury Officer, and to state that the treasury room appears safe enough, but is not in the centre of the building or detached so that a sentry might walk round it.

*No. 81, dated 12th July 1873.

The building is a very large one, and there is more danger from some one concealed in one of the numerous corners and rooms in it, than from persons working from outside ; still this possible contingency has to be provided for.

From the Officer in charge of the Toomkoor District Treasury, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Toomkoor District, No. 81, dated Toomkoor, 12th July 1873.

Adverting to your docket No. 122, dated the 7th instant, forwarding in original a letter from the Military Assistant, I have the honor to inform you that the strength of the guard stated by the Military Assistant or little more would be sufficient if the treasure room were situated in the centre and the guard allowed to look round; but on a consideration of the position of the treasury room, I would beg to suggest that two "Paharas" should be continued at all times, one to guard at the door, and the other outside, to guard the entrance, &c., during the day, and to walk round the building during the night, by which arrangement the guard consisting of, half the "Pahara" or three Privates and one Nayik may be reduced, and would not in my opinion be advisable to reduce the guard to any further extent.

From the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District, To the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 590—354, dated Kolar, 3rd July 1873.

In reply to your circular letter No. 273—44 of the 28th ultimo, I have the honor to state that I am quite of your opinion that the Treasury guards should be fixed rather with reference to the position of the building and the treasure room, than to the amount deposited therein; but so far as this District Treasury is concerned, I would recommend the continuance of the existing strength of the guards, *viz.*, two Havildars, two Nayiks and twelve Privates with an extra Nayik and six Privates at night, as the District Office building is away from the Town surrounded by an extensive plain, nd the Treasury room is situated in a lateral position.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department, 9th March 1874.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, To the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General No. 757, dated 26th July 1873.

His letter No. 273—44 of the 28th ultimo requesting opinion as to whether the present strength of the guard at the Treasury can be reduced.

Has the honor to forward a copy of letter No. 755 of the 26th instant addressed to the Deputy Accountant General on the subject.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, To the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, No. 755, dated Mysore, 26th July 1873.

In reply to your circular letter No. 1007 of the 14th June, enquiring as to the feasibility of reducing the strength of the Barr guard over the District and Taluk Treasuries, I have the honor to state that the question has already been discussed in the Judicial Department with respect to the proposed transfer of the charge of the taluk lock-ups to the Barr guard, in which case it was suggested that one Non-Commissioned Officer and nine men would suffice for the double duty. This number could not well be reduced in unhealthy taluks, as some allowance must be made for men getting sick and being absent on leave.

For guarding the Treasury alone one Non-Commissioned Officer and six men would however suffice.

In the case of the District Treasury the guard admits of being reduced to one Native Commissioned Officer, one Havildar, two Nayiks and twelve Privates, the sentries being posted differently at night than during the day.

A list shewing the present distribution of the Barr employed on treasure duty is appended.

List shewing the present distribution of the Barr employed on Treasury Duty.

District Treasury.

1 Subedar	6 Nayiks	1 Drummer
6 Havildars	38 Privates	1 Fifer

Taluk Treasuries.

1 Havildar	1 Nayik	6 Privates

From the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, General No. 358—Military No. 55, dated Bangalore, 29th July 1873.

With reference to docket No. 757 of the 26th instant, has the honor to inform that, in accordance with the intimation given in letter No. 755 to the Deputy Accountant General, orders have been issued to reduce the District Treasury guard to the strength proposed as per margin.

1 Native Commissioned Officer	
3 Havildars.	
3 Nayiks.	Inclusive of, over
18 Privates.	the Residency.
1 Drummer.	
1 Fifer.	
27	

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, To the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 225, dated Hassan, 10th July 1873.

In reply to your circular No. 273—44, dated 28th June, I beg to say that I should not like to take upon myself the responsibility of advocating the reduction of the strength of the present treasury guard.

2. The fact that no attempt has ever been made on the treasury is not one that should lead to a careless feeling of security. The present District Office is at a considerable distance from the Barr Lines.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department, 9th March 1874.

3. If an attack ever be made it will certainly be made by a strong and well-armed gang and also at night, and it would be some time before assistance arrived

4. I also consider that the arms of at least half the guard should be kept loaded, and during the rains discharged at least once a week. If an attack were made on the Treasury it would probably be a sudden one, and I doubt much if the men would have time to load.

5. If you however think it necessary the day guard might be reduced, but I would certainly deprecate any diminution in the night guard.

6 I would be glad to be informed if the guards are turned out at night. If you wish I will occasionally do so

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From the Offg Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, To the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General No 509, dated 8th July 1873

Your No 273—44 of the 28th June 1873

In reply to the above, has the honor to forward herewith copy of a docket No 468 of the 28th June 1873, addressed to the Deputy Accountant General, and to state that the undersigned has proposed an additional guard in the Malnad Talaks where the Sheristars are not stationed.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, To the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, No 468 dated 28th June 1873.

Your No 1052 of the 21th June 1873

In reply to the above, has the honor to inform that in the Taluks of Shimoga, Channagiri, Honnali, Shikarpur, and Anantpur, a guard of one Havildar, one Naik and six Sepoys will be quite ample, but in the Taluks of Sorab, Nagar, and Kavaledurga an additional one is required

From the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, General No 316—Military No 51, dated Bangalore, 11th July 1873.

Your docket No 509 of the 8th instant

Has the honor to inform that the circular letter No 273—14, dated 28th June, referred to regarding District Treasuries, not Taluk Treasuries

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From the Offg Deputy Commissioner Shimoga District, To the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, G No 556, dated 17th July 1873

Your No 316 of the 11th July 1873

Has the honor to state that the District Treasury in Shimoga is situated at a distance from the town, and has no protection of other guards

The Deputy Commissioner therefore regrets that he cannot advocate any reductions in the present complement of guards

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From the Offg Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog District, To the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No 556, dated Chitaldroog, 23rd July 1873

Adverting to your circular No 273—44 of the 28th ultimo, regarding the possibility of reducing the present strength of guard allowed to the District Treasury, I have the honor to enclose an extract from the Treasury Officer's letter No 72 of the 9th instant, and to state that as the Treasury is not situated, as you seem to imagine, in the centre of the Office, but at the extreme end, huge guards are absolutely necessary as both the front and back entrances have to be guarded Such being the case, and there always being a large amount of money in the Treasury, I am not prepared to advise the guard being diminished

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department, 9th March 1874.

Extract from the Treasury Officer's letter No. 72, dated 9th July 1873.

* * * *

Para.—4. But if what the Military Assistant Commissioner means is the District Treasury alone, I must beg to say that in the peculiar position in which our District Treasury is at the one entrance end of the office building, it is indispensably necessary that the rear of the Treasure-room adjoining no other building, but open space, having windows in the wall, should be protected by one full guard and the entrances of course by another.

* * * * *

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District, To the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 292, dated Chikmagalur, 24th July 1873.

With reference to your circular No. 273-44, dated the 28th ultimo, I have the honor to state that the District room is in an old dilapidated and unsafe building formerly used as a Taluk Cutcherry, and I think it would be inadvisable to reduce the strength of the guard for the present.

2. A plan is now under preparation by the Executive Engineer to provide accommodation for the District Treasury and Assistant in the new Taluk Cutcherry, and when this is sanctioned the * guard could, without any risk, be reduced.

* 1. Jamedar or Subadar.
2. Havildars.
2. Nayiks.
12. Privates.

17

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 2312, dated Bangalore, 4th October 1873.

With reference to the correspondence as per margin regarding the strength of the guards considered necessary for the Taluk Treasuries, I have the honor to forward in *original for your perusal the reports of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts including those of the respective Amildars.

No. 959, dated 17th June 1873, from Deputy Accountant General to Military Assistant.
No. 243—38, dated 18th June, from Military Assistant
No. 1051, dated 24th June, from Deputy Accountant General.

*Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, No. 258, dated 19th June 1873.
" Tumkoor " 110 " 27th " "
" Kolar, No. 493, dated 16th June "
" Shimoga, No. 125, dated 21st June 1873.
" " " 468, dated 28th June "
" Kadur " 427, dated 18th September 1873.
" Chitaldroog, No. 85, dated 13th " "
" Mysore, No. 755, dated 26th July 1873.
" Hassan, No. 229, dated 10th July 1873.

You will perceive from the reports what is the condition of the several Taluk Cutcherry buildings and the position of the Treasure chambers.

According to the reports the existing guards of one Havildar, one Nayik and 6 Sepoys will apparently suffice for all Taluk Treasuries except the following. The guard of the Mysore District Treasury you will observe admits of a reduction. The suggestions of the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan are deserving of attention.

Kolar District.—Gumnayakanpalya Taluk Treasury.—A double guard is considered necessary, as the cutcherry building is very old, and the taluk borders on the frontiers of Bellary and Cuddapa, and is subject to the inroads of dacoits (see my letter No. 959 of 17th June and your reply of 18th, para 1).

Shimoga District.—Taluks of Nagar, Sagar, Sorab and Kavaledurga.—As these are remote Taluks and there are no resident Siledars, additional guards are required for the Treasuries.

Kadur District.—Lakvalli and Koppa Taluks.—These Treasuries are situated outside the town with some jungle about them, and as the road is traversed by gangs of Lambanis, Korchars and others, who commit daring robberies, additional guards are much needed.

Chitaldroog District.—Chitaldroog, Davangere and Kankuppa Taluks.—The cutcherries are situated at a distance from houses, and at Davangere the situation of the Treasure-chamber is such that additional guards are required.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department, 9th March 1874.

Hassan District.—The Taluk Cutcherry of Hassan being at a distance from the Fort, an extra guard of sepoys is required. That of Maharajdurga is on a rise where a large fair is held, an additional pahara of Siledars or sepoys is thought necessary. The Amildars of Manjarabad, Arkalgúd, Attikuppa, Belur and Harnhalli also desire that their guards may be strengthened, and the Deputy Commissioner thinks that Alur should have a stronger guard.

From the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, General No. 659—Military No. 103, dated Camp Seringapatam, 30th October 1873.

In returning the *enclosures received with your letter No. 2312 of the 4th instant, relative to the strength of the guards considered necessary over Taluk Treasuries, I have the honor to state that, if the measure was carried out as recommended, it would involve the further detailing for duty of 32 men in the Shimoga District, 16 men in Kadur, 24 men in Chitaldroog, 48 men in Hassan.

*No. 9.

2. Seeing that already two thirds of each Regiment of Barr is on everlasting duty, it is I consider very inadvisable to harrass the men with further work except under urgent necessity.

3. Since the year 1862 the Taluk Treasuries have been guarded by Barr sepoys, and no instance of a Treasury having been attacked must, I think, be taken as strong presumption that the protection has hitherto been sufficient. I cannot, therefore, conceive the necessity during a time of profound peace, for requiring so large an increase to many Treasure guards.

4. The opinions of the District Officers are apparently based upon the reports of the Amildars which were called for, but I do not gather that any Amildar prior to these reports has declared that the strength of his guard was inadequate to protect the Treasury of his taluk. It may, therefore, be inferred that the Amildars have hitherto been satisfied.

5. I have already learnt from you that it is not usual to retain more than 20,000 Rs. in a Taluk Treasury, and to protect this a guard of one Havildar, one Nayik and six Sepoys may safely be considered sufficient.

6. In none of the reports suggesting an increase to certain guards, has it been stated what it is to be done with the additional guards, nor where the sentry is to be posted, and as the Taluk Treasuries have but one treasure room, it is contemplated I presume to maintain a double sentry. But as it is the custom in the Barr to keep two men out of the six on duty continually on the alert, the proposed increase would involve the anomaly of four men perpetually guarding one door.

7. As regards an increase to the guards over the District Treasuries of Hassan and Chitaldroog I cannot conceive the smallest necessity for such, seeing that both stations hold detachments of Siledars and Barr.

8. I quite agree with the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan that some of the muskets of all guards over Treasuries should be kept loaded, and will issue orders accordingly.

9. It might be advisable to learn what strength of guard and of what description is provided for the protection of similar Treasuries in Her Majesty's dominions, but before entailing more duty upon the Barr, which I myself consider unnecessary, I should wish to receive the instruction of the Chief Commissioner.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 2810, dated Bangalore, 11th November 1873.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 659—103 of the 30th ultimo, I have the honor to enquire, with reference to the suggestion made in my No. 1051 of 24th instant, whether you have ascertained if any reductions can be effected in the strength of the guards at the District Treasuries. The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore, you will have seen, is of opinion that the Mysore District Treasury guard admits of being reduced to one Officer, one Havildar, two Nayiks and twelve Privates, and probably those of Bangalore and other Districts may also be capable of curtailment.

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2. As regards the guards of Taluk Treasuries, I am aware that it may be difficult to spare the additional guards which the Amildars and Deputy Commissioners have recommended for some taluks, but these recommendations cannot be hastily rejected. Although it is true that no Taluk Treasury has been attacked while in charge of the small guards now allowed, and although they may not have been previously reported as inadequate, there may be good reason to apprehend considerable risk to Treasuries situated in remote taluks where gang robberies are not unfrequent, when they are left in charge of only 8 armed men. This is the case more especially when the Treasuries are full at the collection season, and when the Treasury guard is required to aid in escorting remittances. In Chitaldroog the large reductions in Police enhances this difficulty.

3. The Treasuries which for these reasons seem to need a stronger guard are the following :—

Kolar District—Gumnayakanpalya.
Shimoga do —Nagar, Sagar and Sorab.
Kadur do —Lakvalli and Koppa
Chitaldroog District—Davangere and Kankuppa.
Hassan do—Arkalgúd, Attikuppa and Harnhalli.

4. In the Hassan District the Deputy Commissioner has suggested a stronger guard at Alur only, (Maharajdurga Taluk); but the Amildars of the 3 taluks named above represent that the guard needs additional men when some are detached on escort duty.

5. The want at the Chitaldroog Taluk Treasury does not seem to be pressing if there is a separate guard of Barr and Siledar at District Head Quarters.

6. I trust that under these circumstances you will give the subject your further consideration, and if necessary consult the Deputy Commissioners before placing it before the Chief Commissioner.

No. 6672—Mily. 127, dated Bangalore, 9th March 1874.

Order thereon.—After a full consideration of the question raised in the foregoing correspondence, the Chief Commissioner considers that no reduction can with prudence be made in the present scale of guards for the protection of Taluk Cutcherries, and where the buildings are insecure, or are situated near the frontier, or otherwise exposed to special risk, he is disposed to think that a small increase to that scale may be necessary. Colonel Meade, therefore, directs that the guards at the Taluk Treasuries named in para 3 of the Deputy Accountant General's letter to the Military Assistant, No. 2810 of the 11th November last, should each be raised to eight sepoys, while the existing scale should be maintained at all the others.

Kolar District.	Gumnayakanpalya	
Shimoga ...	Nagar, Sagar and Sorab.	
Kadur ...	Lakvalli and Koppa.	
Chitaldroog ...	Davangere and Kankuppa.	
Hassan ...	Arkalgúd, Attikuppa and Harnhalli.	

2. If it has not been hitherto the custom, Colonel Meade certainly thinks that two muskets should always be kept loaded at each Treasury guard and discharged periodically, the balls being previously extracted. The Military Assistant is requested to issue the necessary instructions with this object.

3. Amildars should be very careful that the Taluk Treasury rooms are in a safe condition, and that only the authorized balance of cash is retained in their respective Treasuries.

4. Some reduction may possibly be practicable at some future time in the strength of the guards over District Treasuries; but in the face of the opinions expressed by the Officers consulted in the matter, the Chief Commissioner is not prepared to order any reduction at present.

5. As regards the ill-effect on the discipline of the Barr of its employment on Treasury guard duty, Colonel Meade observes that the Force can only be regarded as an armed Police, and although it is quite proper to economize its use on such duties, the question of military discipline cannot be allowed to interfere with the due security of the public interests.

6. Some special consideration may be necessary for the protection of remittances from Taluk Treasuries while in transit. When the Police is reorganized, the duty in question will be arranged for by the Head Quarter Tanah of the taluk.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Military Assistantto the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. No. 1011—Mily. 155, dated Bangalore, 5th March 1874.

It will be in the recollection of the Chief Commissioner that, in consequence of the anonymous letter which was sent to him during the Moharam festival of 1873, all promotions in the detachment of Barr quartered in Bangalore were recommended to be suspended for one year, which was sanctioned in the 4th para of your letter No. 455—10 of the 26th April 1873.

2. The Moharam of this year having passed off without disturbance, and the men of the Barr having refrained from celebrating it with the usual amount of festivity, I have the honor to recommend that the restriction may be withdrawn.

3. Already seven Havildars have been passed over for promotion to the commissioned ranks, and as I have lately been able to transfer a large majority of the officers to the Pension List, I do not think it would be advisable to deprive the corps still further of its promotions.

No. 6691—Mily. 128, dated Bangalore, 11th March 1874.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner accedes to Major Stewart's request.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department, 23rd March 1874.

From the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Dept., No. 687—Mily. 108, dated Camp Sukravar Sante, 15th November 1873.

In submitting the scheme called for in the 3rd paragraph of Government of Mysore Order, No. 2932—52, dated 2nd September 1873, for the grant of pensions to the Mysore Horse, I have the honor in the first instance to propose for the consideration of the Officiating Chief Commissioner certain alterations in the present regimental organization, which, while in some extent adopting that of the Hyderabad Contingent, to which Corps it is proposed to assimilate the pensions, would, I consider, tend towards promoting that higher standard of efficiency which the Offg. Chief Commissioner has desired.

2. While recommending these changes, I have endeavoured to retain, as far as is consistent with efficiency, the old organization of the Siledar Horse, and merely propose the abolition of certain of the existing grades which in the present day do not form necessary adjuncts to Regiments of Cavalry, and the establishment of other grades which will ensure the more correct fulfilment of the duties that will hereafter devolve upon the Siledars.

3. The accompanying table shews the present organization of a Regiment of Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, of the Mysore Horse, and of the proposed organization which latter involves the following changes.

I. The abolition of the post of Danka Navaz or kettle drummer.

II. The abolition of the post of Nishanbardar or standard bearer.

III. The amalgamation into the ranks of the six Mahaldars or mounted orderlies.

IV. The establishment of a junior grade of Commissioned Officer to be styled Jamadar, one Jamadar being allotted to each troop or Risala, or six in all.

V. The change of the designation of the Non-Commissioned rank from Jamadar to Daffedar.

VI. The appointment of a Trumpeter to each troop with a Trumpet Major.

4. The kettle drums are neither useful nor ornamental, and standards are rarely carried in Cavalry Regiments.

5. Troopers can do the work of orderlies, and the rank of orderly as a seperate grade appears unnecessary.

6. The Jamadars proposed to be established would take their share in the supervision of the duties of the Siledars. So long as the former system of leaving the Regiments with only their old native organization was continued, one officer was sufficient to each troop. Now, however, continual drill and numerous parades involve constant supervision over the stable management, the dress and accoutrements, the detailing of men for duty, &c., and is more than one man can perform. The appointment of a Jamadar to each troop, would moreover, be a stepping stone to the post of Risaldar, and would be the means of bringing forward the best men which it is now difficult to single out from the Non-Commissioned ranks.

7. The change in the designation of the Non-Commissioned rank involves no increased charge.

8. A Trumpeter to each troop is a necessity, more particularly as the Regiments are much scattered, and the Trumpet Major would be selected to supervise the duties of the troop trumpeters and to teach them the calls.

9. The accompanying table shews the increased charge of the proposed establishment over the present one to be Rs. 1,148—10—8 per Regiment, and the total saving on the reduction now ordered to be effected to be Rs. 28,425 per month.

10. The Government having decided to grant to the Mysore Horse pensions at the same rate as are now enjoyed by the Hyderabad Contingent, I have the honor to submit a statement shewing what the rates will be for each grade which I have proposed.

11. I also submit another statement shewing the rates which would be given if the Government deem it advisable to retain the present organization.

12. I anticipate that most of the officers and men over twenty years' service will now take their discharge on the superior pension offered, and that the total number who now apply for gratuity or discharge on pension will not fall far short of six hundred; there will therefore be but few men transferred to the proposed pension establishment for some years to come.

Statement shewing the Scale of Pensions to be granted to the Mysore Siledar Horse on the proposed organization calculated at the same rates as the Hyderabad Contingent.

Rank.	Twenty years' service.	Forty years' service.	Remarks.
Regimentdar	50	80	
Risaldar	25	40	
Sarzafardar	15	24	
Jamadar	12	20	
Daffedar	5	8	
Zafardar	4	6	
Trumpet Major	5	8	
Trumpeters	3½	5	
Siledar	3½	5	
Sarpeshkar	6	9	
Peshkar	5	8	
Nakib	4	6	
Paidal Mahaldar, Jhanda Daffedar, Jhandawala	2	3	

Statement shewing the Scale of Pensions to be granted to the Mysore Siledar Horse on the present organization calculated at the same rates as the Hyderabad Contingent.

Rank.	Twenty years' service.	Forty years' service.	Remarks.
Regimentdar	50	80	
Risaldar	25	40	
Sarzafardar	15	24	
Jamadar	12	20	
Zafardar	4	6	
Trumpeter	3½	5	
Dhanka Nawaz	3½	5	
Nishanbardar	3½	5	
Siledar	3½	5	
Sarpeshkar	6	9	
Peshkar	5	8	
Nakib	4	6	
Mounted Mahaldar	3½	5	
Paidal Mahaldar, Jhanda Daffedar, Jhandawala	2	3	

Statement shewing the present Organization of a Regiment of the Hyderabad Contingent, and of the Mysore Siledar Horse, and of the propcsed Organization of a Regiment of the latter Force.

Present Organization of a Regiment of the Hyderabad Contingent fighting ranks.			Present Organization of a Regiment of the Mysore Siledar Horse.				Proposed Organization of a Regiment of the Mysore Siledar Horse.				Remarks.
No.	Rank.	Pay per men-sem.	No.	Rank.	Pay per men-sem.	Amount.	No.	Rank.	Pay per men-sem.	Amount.	
											Rs. A. P.
1	Risaldar Major ...	300 0 0	1	Regimentdar ...	.. ..	250 0 0	1	Regimentdar ...	.. ..	250 0 0	Monthly pay of a Regiment on proposed organization, including $\frac{1}{3}$rd pay of a Siledar ... 11,772 5 4
6	Risaldars ...	150 0 0	6	Risaldars ...	120 0 0	720 0 0	6	Risaldars ...	120 0 0	720 0 0	
12	Jamadars ...	49 9 5	1	Sarzafardar ...	... ...	60 0 0	1	Sarzafardar ...	... ...	60 0 0	
48	Daffedars ...	41 5 2	30	Jamadars ...	35 0 0	1,050 0 0	6	Jamadars ...	42 0 0	252 0 0	
1	Trumpet Major ...	38 0 0	6	Zafardar ...	30 0 0	180 0 0	33	Daffedars ...	35 0 0	1,155 0 0	
6	Trumpeters. ...	30 0 0	2	Trumpeters ...	25 0 0	50 0 0	6	Zafardars ...	30 0 0	180 0 0	
500	Troopers ...	30 0 0	1	Dhanka Navaz ...	... ...	25 0 0	1	Trumpet Major ...	.. ..	32 0 0	Monthly pay of a Regiment on present organization 10,623 10 8
			1	Nishanbardar ...	... ...	26 0 0	6	Trumpeters ...	25 0 0	150 0 0	
			300	Siledars ...	26 0 0	7,800 0 0	333	Siledars ...	26 0 0	8,658 0 0	Excess Rs. ... 1,148 10 8
			1	Sarpeshkar ...	... .	40 0 0	1	Sarpeshkar ...	.. ..	40 0 0	
			6	Peshkars ...	35 0 0	210 0 0	6	Peshkars ..	35 0 0	210 0 0	
			1	Nakib ...	... ...	28 0 0	1	Nakib ...	... ...	28 0 0	
			6	Mounted Mahaldars.	26 0 0	156 0 0	1	Jhanda Daffedar ...	... ...	6 0 0	
			1	Paidal Mahaldar ...	... ...	7 10 8	3	Jhandawalas ...	5 0 0	15 0 0	
			1	Jhanda Daffedar ...	... ...	6 0 0	1	Paidal Mahaldar ...	... ...	7 10 8	
			3	Jhandawalas ...	5 0 0	15 0 0					
							406			11,763 10 8	
				Total for one Regiment ...	... ...	10,623 10 8	1,219	For 3 Regiments ...	... ...	35,317 0 0	*A*
				Total for six Regiments ...	... ...	63,742 0 0		Monthly Saving ...	... ...	28,425 0 0	

A. Plus one Siledar's pay to complete the number to 1,000 as sanctioned by the Government of India.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department, 23rd March 1874.

No. 6968—Mily. 136, dated Bangalore, 23rd March 1874.

Order thereon.—Of the Military Assistant's proposals, the Chief Commissioner approves the following:—

I. The establishment of the Commissioned grade of Jamadar and the appointment of a Jamadar to each troop.

II. The change of designation of the Non-Commissioned grade of Jamadar to Daffedar.

III. The appointment of a Trumpeter to each Troop and of a Trumpet Major to each Regiment.

IV. The abolition of the grade of Mahaldar or orderly, the Mahaldars now in the service being absorbed into the ranks.

2. The abolition of the kettle drummers and standard bearers is not approved. The posts they fill are looked upon with favor by natives and should not be interfered with.

3. There seems no necessity for the retention of Zafardars or of the Paidal Mahaldar.

4. It will be enough to have 30 holders of the rank of Daffedar: one will thus be allowed for each Biradari, or five for each of the 6 troops of which a Regiment consists.

5. A certain number of Lance Daffedars on Rs. 2 per mensem might also be sanctioned. Two per troop would probably be enough.

6. In lieu of the Sarpeshkar and Peshkars, the appointment of a Regimental Writer and Accountant on Rs. 50 per mensem, and of a Kote and Pay Daffedar for each troop on Rs. 40 per mensem, to keep the Regimental and Troop accounts respectively would, the Chief Commissioner thinks, be a change for the better.

7. The Vakil is not of much use; and his appointment might be abolished. But a Farrier Major on Rs. 30 and one or two Farriers per troop on Rs. 26 would make a Regiment more efficient.

8. The establishment which the Chief Commissioner would accordingly propose for each Regiment is as follows:—

1 Regimentdar	... Rs. 250		312 Siledars, *viz.*,—		
6 Risaldars at Rs. 120 each...	... 720		300 Privates at Rs. 26 each ...		7,800
6 Jamadars at Rs. 50 ...	... 300		12 Lance Daffedars at Rs. 28 ..		... 336
1 Sarzafardar or Wurdi Major	... 60		1 Regimental Accountant ...		... 50
30 Daffeders at Rs. 35 each ...	... 1,050		6 Kote and Pay Daffedars at Rs. 40 each		... 240
1 Standard Bearer ...	... 32		1 Farrier Major		... 30
1 Trumpet Major ...	... 30		12 Farriers at Rs. 26 each ...		... 312
6 Trumpeters at Rs. 26 each	... 156		1 Jhanda Daffedar ...		... 6
1 Kettle Drummer .	... 26		3 Jhandawalas at Rs. 5 each ...		... 15
		389			Rs. 11,413

9. The above scheme gives a troop complement of 1 Risaldar, 1 Jamadar, 1 Kote Daffedar, 5 Daffedars, 1 Trumpeter, 2 Farriers and 52 Sawars (2 of the latter being Lance Daffedars); and a Regimental staff of 1 Regimentdar, 1 Wurdi Major, 1 Standard Bearer, 1 Trumpet Major, 1 Farrier Major, 1 Kettle Drummer, 1 Regimental Accountant, 1 Jhanda Daffedar and 3 Jhandawalas.

10. Excluding the Regimental Accountant, and the 4 Jhandawalas, the total strength of each Regiment should not exceed 384 men of all ranks.

11. A Regiment now costs Rs. 10,624 per month: under the proposed scheme it would cost Rs. 11,413. But this increase of Rs. 789 per mensem is in great part due to

the appointment of the additional Sawars to fill the places of the 12 Farriers and of the 12 Lance Daffedars. The pay of these Sawars at Rs. 26 each amounts to Rs. 624. The net additional cost therefore which the new organization would involve is Rs. 165.

12. Major Stewart's report regarding the general result of the reductions and the number of men of all ranks left to form the three new Regiments, is now awaited. In sending it on, he should take the opportunity of stating any objections he may have to his re-organization scheme as amended by the Chief Commissioner.

13. A report will then be submitted to the Government of India, whose sanction to the new organization will be asked for.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Correspondence regarding the extent, construction and state of repair of the most important of the Forts in Mysore.

No. 7151—MILY. 142, DATED BANGALORE, 31ST MARCH 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—These papers will now be transferred to the Department Public Works.

2. The Government of India concur with the Chief Commissioner in thinking it desirable, alike on political and sanitary grounds, that the forts in Mysore should be gradually dismantled.

3. The stones of all dismantled forts may therefore, if necessary, be utilized for public works, provincial and local, provincial works having the priority of claim.

4. Where the stones are not required for either provincial or local works, the District Officers may, at their discretion, arrange with contractors for the dismantling of forts and the removal of the materials.

5. This order does not apply to the Fort of Seringapatam, the dismantling of any portion of which, without special sanction, is expressly prohibited.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

JUDICIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Thirty-five copies of Nelson's Commentaries on the Criminal Procedure Codes were forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner for distribution.	5th March 1874.	
2	Notification vesting the Amildar of the Kavaledurga Taluk with power to try and dispose of offences against the Forest Rules was gazetted, and copy sent to Judicial Commissioner.	6th do	
3	In reply, the Judicial Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner could not entertain a proposal submitted by Colonel Pearse, requesting that Major Gompertz, Deputy Inspector General of Police, may be allowed to count towards the higher rate of salary, the five years during which he has drawn Rs. 1,000 in the joint capacity of Cantonment Magistrate of Bangalore and Superintendent of Police.	7th do	
4	Notification appointing Puttannaiya, Sheristadar of Belur Taluk, a Magistrate of the 3rd Class within the meaning of Section 19 of Act X of 1872, and vesting him with powers under Sections 22 and 23, was gazetted, and copy sent to Officiating Judicial Commissioner.	9th do	
5	A communication from the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, forwarding a petition from Sanjiva, a Mysore convict, praying for release, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner for report.	11th do	
6	Approval was conveyed to a suggestion of the Judicial Commissioner to require Messrs. Lawrence and Muddukrishna Naidu to present themselves at the Judicial Commissioner's Office during September next on a date to be notified hereafter, for examination in certain law subjects.	14th do	
7	Copy of a communication from the Military Assistant, requesting that the wording of the rule under which Military servants of this Government render themselves liable to imprisonment by a decree from any Civil Court, may be modified, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner for opinion.	Do do	
8	Copy of correspondence, received from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Agricultural Department, on the subject of a proposed new ordinance for the registration of marriages between Asiatic immigrants in Trinidad, was forwarded to the Officiating Judicial Commissioner for early opinion.	20th do	
9	Notification on the subject of Mr. Gordon, C. S. I., having resumed charge of the office of Judicial Commissioner on the 4th March 1874, was gazetted, and copy sent to Judicial Commissioner.	28th do	
10	A warrant for the apprehension of one Era, to the address of the Joint Magistrate, Salem, received from Nundydroog Commissioner, was returned duly countersigned.	30th do	
11	Referring to Government of India, Home Department No. 276, dated 17th February 1874, to the address of the Madras Government, a report was submitted to the Home Department Secretary with regard to convict Sanjiva of this Province, and his release was recommended, if not now, two years hence.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, April 1874.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	In reply, the Government of India in the Agricultural Department were informed that arrangements had been made for the despatch of one ton of maize seed to the Superintendent of Port Blair, *viâ* Calcutta.	5th March 1874.	*Vide* Part II of this Volume, "Financial" No. 10.
2	In reply, the Government of India in the Agricultural Department were informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner had no alterations to suggest in the new Emigration Ordinance for British Guiana, and that no emigrants resorted to British Guiana from Mysore.	Do do	Part II, Progs for Feb. General, No. 35.
3	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner rejected the claim of the Jodidar of the sendhalli village to Sayer revenue.	Do do	
4	A manuscript copy of return of prices current of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 28th February 1874, was forwarded to Government of India, Agricultural Department.	6th do	
5	The usual season report for fortnight ending 5th March 1874 was telegraphed to the Government of India, Agricultural Department.	Do do	
6	In continuation of this Office No. 6612—151, dated 5th instant, copy of a letter from Colonel Boddam since received, in which he reports having only despatched 1,700 lbs of maize seed to Port Blair, was forwarded to the Government of India, Agricultural Department.	14th do	*Vide* this statement Nos.
7	The payment of temporary remuneration to the village officers of the Sorab Taluk and part of the Shikarpur Taluk, was sanctioned.	Do do	
8	Three printed copies of return of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 28th February 1874, were submitted to Government of India, Agricultural Department, to replace manuscripts.	16th do	
9	The revised Forest Regulations for this Province were returned to the Conservator of Forests for resubmission duly corrected as pointed out.	Do do	
10	Copy of Government of India Notification promoting Lieutenant Macintire, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade with effect from the 8th January 1874, was forwarded to Survey and Settlement Commissioner.	18th do	
11	The usual season report for fortnight ending 19th March 1874, was telegraphed to the Government of India, Agricultural Department.	19th do	
12	As approved by the Government of India, the grant of a piece of land in the Sorab Taluk to the inhabitants of the Dugur Village, was sanctioned, as also to the remission of the assessment thereon amounting to Rs. 5—8—0.	20th do	*Vide* Chief Comr's. Progs. for February 1874. Ag. Rev. & Commerce. Part I, Nos. 16 to 17.
13	A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 15th March 1874, was submitted to the Government of India, Agricultural Department.	23rd do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
14	Three printed copies of the return of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 15th March 1874, were forwarded to the Government of India, Agricultural Department, to replace manuscripts already submitted.	28th March.1874.	
15	Under circumstances represented by Nagar Commissioner, the transfer of mohatarfa revenue to the Chitaldroog Municipality being carried into effect from the year 1874—75 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	30th do	
16	As solicited by Ashtagram Commissioner, the appropriation of Rs. 95—12—11 from "26 Miscellaneous," for meeting cost of printing notices to Revenue defaulters, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
17	Copy of a communication from the Nagar Commissioner, reporting on a petition of certain ryots relative to the restoration of certain tanks, was forwarded to the Superintending Engineer of Irrigation for the issue of prompt orders for an early inspection of the tanks.	Do do	
18	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, regarding the resumption of a disputed tank in his Division by Government.	Do do	
19	As solicited by Nundydroog Commissioner, the refund of Rs. 5 to one Timme Gauda was sanctioned.	31st do	
20	As solicited by Nagar Commissioner, the remission of Rs. 247—11—11, being amount of irrecoverable balances outstanding in the Chitaldroog District up to the close of 1871—72, was sanctioned.	Do do	
21	Copies of correspondence received from the Government of India, Agricultural Department, relative to the dwellings, &c., provided for Indian immigrants at Surinam, were forwarded to Commissioners of Divisions and Superintendent of Coorg for information.	Do do	
22	As solicited by the Nagar Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to the closing of a Nalla in the Town of Shimoga and an expenditure of Rs. 2,000 on account was authorized.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, April 1874.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPARTMET OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

FORESTS.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	One copy of *Revenue des Eaux et Forets Annales Forestieres* No. 1, January 1874, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests for circulation and record.	4th March 1874.	
2	The Government of India, Agricultural Department, were informed that Messrs. Jellicoe and Dickinson, Assistant Conservators of Forests, had passed the Lower Standard Examination in Kanarese on the 2nd March 1874.	12th do	
3	Notification sanctioning certain alterations in rates of wood and bamboos sold in the Chamrajnagar Depôt was gazetted, and copy sent to Conservator of Forests in reply.	14th do	
4	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, a bill for Rs. 950, being amount of reward payable to two parties who brought a case of theft of sandal-wood to light, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	16th do	
5	In reply, the Government of India, Agricultural Department, were informed of the issue of the necessary orders for the guidance of Divisional and Forest Officers in Mysore and Coorg relative to the supply of seeds to the Botanical Gardens, Calcutta.—Instructions accordingly to Conservator of Forests.	17th do	
6	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, the transfer of Rs. 200 from head VI, Plantations under "District-Forest working charges" for the purpose of erecting tiled huts at certain Depôt Establishments was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	18th do	
7	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, the transfer of Rs. 850 from certain heads in the Budget to defray expenditure incurred up to the end of March 1874, in excess of the grant for sandal collections, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
8	Copy of Government of India, Agricultural Department No. 164, dated 9th February, intimating the departure of Mr. N Daly, Assistant Conservator of Forests, from British Burma to join his appointment in this Province, was communicated to the Conservator of Forests.	19th do	
9	A copy of Government of India, Agricultural Department Secretary's No. 4—251, dated 9th March 1874, regarding the extension to Officers of the Forest Department, of the rules regarding rewards for the acquisition of, or for proficiency in, certain native languages, &c, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests.	20th do	
10	Copy of Government of India No. 6—308 of the 19th March 1874, with its enclosures, *viz.* four complete copies of the Flora Sylvatica of Southern India (Parts I to XXVIII) was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests for distribution among Forest Officers.	28th do	
11	In reply, the Conservator of Forests was informed that the Chief Commissioner concurred in the opinion of the Deputy Accountant General that the Forest Department will have to bear the cost, *viz.*, Rs. 165,	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date to previous Orders.
	of printing the Forest Report for 1872—73 at the Bangalore Central Jail.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.		
12	As solicited by Nagar Commissioner, an expenditure of Rs. 248–0–9 for fencing in with bamboos certain Cinchona plants, was sanctioned, and the Conservator of Forests was requested to allow the quantity of bamboos required for the purpose being cut from District jungles free of charge.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, and Secretary, Department Public Works.	31st March 1874.	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *April* 1874.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

FINANCIAL.

B.

TBULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner approved of an order issued by him to the Chitaldroog Deputy Commissioner to sell by public auction certain decayed tiger skins, and he was informed that in future all such skins should be similarly disposed of on the spot.	2nd March 1874.	
2	The monthly statement of cash balances for 1st February 1874, received from the Deputy Accountant General, was returned to that officer with thanks.	Do do	
3	As solicited by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, an expenditure of Rs. 50 for making out roads, &c., on the ground to be occupied by the Cattle Show at the village of Nundy and for conservancy purposes, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
4	As solicited by the Officiating Commissioner, Nagar Division, a reappropriation of budget grants in order to meet the excess expenditure incurred on account of the travelling allowance of certain officials, and also the travelling allowance of the Deputy Commissioner for the remaining months of the year, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
5	As solicited by the Officer in charge of the Chief Commissioner's Treasury, an estimate amounting to Rs. 19—4—0 for matting the Account Department of the Treasury was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
6	As solicited by the Amche Pakshi, 2 bills aggregating Rs. 44—3—8, being cart hire, &c. and batta in connection with the Amche Office Establishment at the late Camp of Exercise, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
7	As solicited by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to the cash balance at the credit of the Bangalore Police Superannuation Fund amounting to Rs. 22,000 being invested in Government Securities	4th do	
8	In reply, the Officiating Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to Ashtagram Commissioner in regard to certain acting allowances due to clerks in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore.	Do do	
9	Copy of Government of India, Financial Department No. 1303, dated 25th February, requesting early transmission of the returns called for in Resolution of 27th October last, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for early attention.	5th do	
10	As solicited by Colonel Boddam, an advance of Rs. 60 to cover the freight of one ton of maize ordered to be sent to Port Blair was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
11	In reply, the Secretary in the Public Works Department was informed that the sum of Rs. 1,012, sanctioned by the Officiating Chief Commissioner for constructing a reservoir and cistern in connection with the Karanji Duct at Mysore, could be met from the provision of Rs. 1,100, made under head "Original Works," in the Municipal Budget for 1873—74.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
12	As requested by the Deputy Accountant General, a bill for Rs. 3,029—14—8 on account of stores supplied by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, plus Rs. 600, amount of half-yearly subscription in advance for 100 copies of the "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, with a request that the latter sum might be remitted to this Office.	5th March 1874.	
13	As solicited by the Officiating Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, an estimate amounting to Rs. 169—12—0 for making up at the Bangalore Central Jail an outer-fly for a Hill tent, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, and Superintendent, Central Jail.	6th do	
14	As solicited by the Officiating Commissioner, Nagar Division, a gratuity of Rs. 130 to a Police peon was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
15	Bills of the Agricultural Department for February 1874 were forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for audit.—Communicated to Colonel Boddam.	9th do	
16	In reply, an explanation was submitted to the Government of India, Financial Department, relative to an error in statement of gratuities sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner during quarter ending 31st December 1873.	Do do	
17	As solicited by the Deputy Accountant General, invalid gratuities aggregating Rs. 324 on behalf of two Police peons were sanctioned.	10th do	
18	On the representation of the Military Assistant, the transfer of 1 Havildar and two sepoys of the 2nd Regiment, Mysore Infantry, to the pension list, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	11th do	
19	As solicited by the Deputy Accountant General, a revision of the pay of the peon establishment of his office was sanctioned, the change involving no fresh charge.	Do do	
20	The half-yearly return of coins cut or broken at the Treasuries of this Province under the Coinage Act of 1870, was submitted to the Government of India, Foreign Department.	12th do	
21	On the representation of the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, the payment of an invalid gratuity of Rs. 174 to a peon of his office unfit for service, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with application.	Do do	
22	An application received from Ashtagram Commissioner for a compensation pension on behalf of Ram Rao, late Sheristadar of the Sar Amin's Office at Mysore, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for verification.	Do do	
23	A supplemental indent in duplicate for certain articles required for the use of this Administration was submitted to the Government of India, Financial Department.	13th do	
24	Bills of the Lal Bagh for February 1874 were forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General duly countersigned.	Do do	
25	Under circumstances represented by the Deputy Accountant General, a gratuity of Rs. 340 on behalf of the Jemadar of his office was sanctioned.	14th do	
26	As solicited by the Deputy Accountant General, an estimate amounting to Rs. 18—14—3 for repairing the Barr lines at Hassan was sanctioned.	Do do	
27	As solicited by the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, the temporary employment of an Overseer in connection with Keddah operations under Mr. Sanderson's supervision, was sanctioned.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
28	As solicited by the Officiating Commissioner, Nagar Division, the purchase of an Almirah required for securing assessment lists, &c, of the Chaunagiri Taluk was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	14th March 1874.	
29	In reply, a report was submitted to the Government of India, Financial Department, as to the procedure followed in Coorg in regard to the levying of stamp duty on copies of depositions and documents which form part of the evidence in cases.	Do do	
30	On the representation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, gratuities aggregating Rs. 825 on behalf of five individuals was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with applications.	16th do	
31	As submitted by the Deputy Accountant General, two applications for compensation pensions on behalf of two Police peons were sanctioned.	Do do	
32	In reply the Acting Under Secretary to Government, Pension Department, Fort Saint George, was informed that Mr. Garrett's resignation of the office of Director of Public Instruction was accepted from the 21st January 1874.	Do do	
33	As solicited by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, a bill amounting to Rs 10-5 for paper for the preparation of certain Survey accounts of the Anantapur Taluk was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
34	As solicited by the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, the purchase of 12 chairs at Rs. 4—8—0 each was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General	17th do	
35	As solicited by the Judicial Commissioner, the purchase of certain articles of furniture for the police stations in the Tumkoor District for Rs. 233—8—0 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
36	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the purchase of certain articles at a cost of Rs. 238—6—0 for mounting 340 copies of a map was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
37	As solicited by the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, two bills for the payment of compensation to Shanbhogs and other village officers in the Doddéri Taluk and the Taluks of the Chitaldroog District, were sanctioned.	Do do	
38	As solicited by the Controller, Money Order Offices, the purchase of 4 reams of water marked paper from the Superintendent of Stationery, Madras, at a cost of Rs. 90—4—8, for printing money order forms for 1874—75, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
39	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was informed that a draft Notification on the subject of the introduction of the new adhesive stamp labels had been forwarded to the Superintendent, "Mysore Gazette" for publication, and that the Accountant General, Madras, may be requested to destroy all the dies and plates of the Mysore receipt labels hitherto in use.	18th do	
40	On the representation of the Nagar Commissioner, a gratuity of Rs. 240 on behalf of a Hoblidar was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with application.	Do do	
41	On the representation of the Nagar Commissioner, a gratuity of Rs. 30—11—0 on behalf of a Revenue peon was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
42	As requested by the Deputy Accountant General, the grant of gratuities aggregating Rs. 19,304—5—0 on behalf of 120 police peons, daffedars, &c., was sanctioned.	18th March 1874.	
43	In reply, the Government of India, Financial Department, were informed of the despatch of 80 copies of the Financial Department Codes.	Do do	
44	As solicited by the Deputy Accountant General, the entertainment of a temporary additional office establishment at an aggregate cost of Rs. 225 per mensem as a temporary measure for six months was sanctioned.	Do do	
45	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's opinion was submitted to the Government of India, Financial Department, on the subject of the practice of notifying in the Gazette the dates of departure on, and of return from, leave of Officers holding gazetted appointments.	Do do	
46	A communication from the Deputy Accountant General, reporting that no receipts or payments had as yet occurred on account of Mainad inam lands, was forwarded to the Superintendent of Inam Settlements for information and prompt action.	17th do	*Vide* Chief Comr's. Progs. dated 15th Sept. 1873, Nos. 61 to 62.
47	On the representation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, the grant of gratuities aggregating Rs. 388—0—0 on behalf of certain individuals of the Kolar District was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with applications.	20th do	
48	As solicited by the Officiating Commissioner, Nagar Division, a bill amounting to Rs. 215—4—3 for expenditure incurred on repairing tents in the Chitaldroog Deputy Commissioner's Office was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with bill.	Do do	
49	A monthly statement of cash balances for 1st March 1874 was returned to the Deputy Accountant General with thanks.	Do do	
50	As solicited by the Anche Bakshi, the purchase of certain seals for the use of his department at a cost of Rs. 41—8—0 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
51	As solicited by the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, the purchase of bells and a peon's plate for supply to Provincial schools at a cost of Rs. 19—5—0 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
52	As solicited by the Deputy Accountant General, 14 rolls of gratuities proposed to be awarded to certain Policemen in the Kolar, Kadur, Chitaldroog, and Hassan Districts aggregating Rs. 23,458—10—1, were sanctioned.	23rd do	
53	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, the purchase of certain law books for the use of the Division Library at a cost of Rs. 205—2—0 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
54	As solicited by Nundydroog Commissioner, an appropriation of Rs. 500—0—0 to meet expenditure under travelling allowance to Assistant Commissioners in the Toomkoor District, as also to his establishment, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
55	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the payment retrospectively from the 1st April 1873 of such of the increased charges entered in the Educational Budget for 1873—74 as were actually incurred, and of increases to salaries promised from that date, in anticipation of Government sanction, the total amounts involved being Rs. 35 a month for six Pupil Teachers and one Telugu Master, and Rs. 32 a month for certain increases to Taluk Head and Assistant Masters, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	25th do	*Vide* Part II of Progs. for Feb. Ed. No. 3.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
56	As solicited by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, the disbursement of Rs. 8, being pay of the Kotwal temporarily employed at the Camp of Exercise during the month of January 1874, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	25th March 1874.	*Vide* Progs. for Dec. Part I, Mily. Nos. 1:2 to 3; 4 to 6; 7.
57	In reply, the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was informed that the amount levied on account of the cost price of service books supplied to officials was to be remitted to the District Treasuries and credited to Government.	Do do	and Part I, Military, for Feb. Nos. 3 to 4.
58	As solicited by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, a refund bill for Rs. 12—6—0, payable to one Appannaiya, being amount levied in excess of the assessment due by him for 1872—73, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
59	As solicited by the Honorary Secretary, Bishop Cotton's School, Bangalore, the payment on the 1st April 1874 of the grant-in-aid of Rs. 470 per mensem in advance for 12 months, was sanctioned, on the understanding that the Committee of management was responsible for the due application of the money.—Communicated to Director of Public Instruction, and Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
60	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that, as the Budget provision for travelling allowance to the Assistant Commissioner, Chellakere Sub-Division, had been exceeded by Rs. 346—8—0, the excess in question was to be met from the balance of charges for sayer collection.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	*Vide* this statement No.
61	As solicited by the Nagar Commissioner, an appropriation of Budget grants to meet the travelling allowance of the establishments of the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	27th do	
62	In reply, the Acting Collector, North Canara, was informed that instructions had been issued for the payment of the grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,000 towards the improvements and repairs of the Gersoppa works on the Canara side.—Instructions accordingly to local Officers.	Do do	*Vide* Progs. for Nov. 1873, Part II, "Financial" No. 4.
63	As requested by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to a bill amounting to Rs. 244—9—1, being dawk and railway expenses incurred in the capture of Bhimasen Rao, late Sheristadar of the Kadur Judicial Assistant's Court.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	*Vide* Progs. for June, Part II, "Judl." No. 3.
64	As solicited by the Ashtagram Commissioner, a reward of Rs. 100 was sanctioned on behalf of Peshkar Mahabala Rao for the capture of of 4 tiger cubs, the undertaking under the circumstances being one of considerable daring.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	25th do	
65	On the final report of the Deputy Accountant General, gratuities aggregating Rs. 16,437, proposed to be granted to certain Policemen in the Districts of Kadur, Chitaldroog and Hassan were sanctioned.	Do do	
66	Copy of Government of India, Financial Department No. 1819, dated 19th March 1874, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, with a request that the returns referred to may be prepared in the revised form and submitted to this Office.	Do do	
67	As solicited by the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, the payment of Rs. 3 per mensem for renting a house for the Hindustani School at Belur was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
68	As solicited by the Military Assistant, a charge of Rs. 176—6—0 for constructing butts and making up targets for the Barr Regiment at Bangalore being met from allotment under head "Repairs of Arms" was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
69	As solicited by Nagar Commissioner, an estimate amounting to Rs. 75 for repairing two tents was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	30th March 1874.	
70	As solicited by Nagar Commissioner, an excess of Rs. 600 under Budget head "Rewards for killing wild beasts," being met from general savings or from head "Sayer seals and weights," was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
71	As solicited by the Deputy Accountant General, the purchase of certain furniture for Rs. 78 was sanctioned.	Do do	
72	On the representation of the Superintendent, Mysore Government Museum, a gratuity of Rs. 192 on behalf of the Daffedar of the Museum was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with application.	Do do	
73	Copy of Government of India, Financial Department No. 1656, forwarding copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State submitting supplemental indent for paper indented for by this Administration, was forwarded to Superintendent, Mysore Government Press, for information.	31st do	*Vide* Progs. for Feb. Part II, "Financial," No. 45.
74	As solicited by the Ashtagram Commissioner, two bills aggregating Rs. 3,897—0—0, being cost of paper for forms of revenue register book, No. 4, for the Mysore and Hassan Districts, were sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

Mysore Chief Commissioner's Office,
Bangalore, *April* 1874.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

GENERAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	As solicited by the Superintendent, Mysore Government Museum, sanction was conveyed to a peon being sent from the Museum Establishment to learn the art of taxidermy at Madras on a salary of Rs. 7 per mensem, and to his place being filled by another man.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	2nd March 1874.	
2	The Government of India in the Foreign Department were informed that Colonel Meade resumed charge of the office of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg from Mr. Gordon, on the forenoon of the 4th instant, and a draft Notification was submitted for insertion in the *Gazette of India*.	4th do	
3	In reply, the Officiating Director of Public Instruction was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctioned certain arrangements in connection with the removal of Mr. Coleman from the charge of the Government Book Depôt.	Do do	
4	As solicited by the Superintendent, Government Press, the retention of the services of the two men employed in correcting proof sheets of the Census Report till 15th March 1874 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	6th do	
5	A monthly tabular statement of vacancies and a register of effective and non-effective officers employed in this Province and Coorg, with proportionate return for February 1874, was submitted to the Government of India, Foreign Department.	Do do	
6	In reply, the President of the Bangalore Municipal Commission was informed that applications for privilege leave from him would be regulated by the Rules in force for Covenanted Civil Servants.	7th do	
7	The Anche Bakshi was requested to explain certain discrepancies found on a comparison of the statements shewing anche collections from April to September 1873, submitted by him, and the demand, collection and balance statements received from Divisional Commissioners.	Do do	
8	As solicited by the Honorary Secretary to the Local Committee for the Bengal Famine Relief Fund, sanction was conveyed to correspondence on the subject being sent through the anche free of charge, as also to the Deputy Accountant General remitting amounts to Bengal from time to time by public service transfer receipts.	9th do	
9	The Officer commanding the Division was solicited to inspect the Bangalore Rifle Volunteer Corps on the morning of the 14th instant.	Do do	
10	The Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division was requested to submit a detailed report regarding a riot which occurred at Hunsur on the 3rd instant.	10th do	
11	A statement of uncovenanted servants dismissed from employment, during half-year ending 31st December 1873, was submitted to the Government of India, Foreign Department.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders
12	Copy of a communication from the Madras Government, stating that the soldiers' sheds on the trunk-road from Bangalore to Bellary are no longer required, and requesting that they may be sold, was forwarded to the Officiating Commissioner, Nagar Division, to report the value of each shed and how it can be disposed of.	11th March 1874.	
13	Copies of Chief Commissioner's order, directing that the donation of Rs. 250 from the Mysore Government for the Magdalene Asylum building be merged in the grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,500 sanctioned by the Government of India, and to the payment now of Rs. 1,000 to the Lady Superior, and the balance three months hence, on the submission of a report on the progress of the work, were forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General and the Lady Superior of the Convent of the Good Shepherd.	Do do	
14	The return from furlough of Major A. C. Hay, Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, was reported to the Government of India, Foreign Department, and a draft notification on the subject was also submitted for insertion in the *Gazette of India*, if approved.	12th do	
15	Copy of a communication from the Assistant Adjutant General, intimating that the Major General Commanding the Division would inspect the Volunteers on the 14th instant, was forwarded to Officer Commanding the Regiment.	Do do	*Vide* this statement No.
16	The grant of three months' privilege leave to Mr. J. D. Gordon, C.S. I., Judicial Commissioner, was reported to the Government of India, Foreign Department, and a Notification appointing Colonel Pearse to officiate during his absence was submitted for insertion in the *Gazette of India*, if approved.	Do do	
17	A packing account of the S. S. "Her Majesty" was returned duly receipted to the Commissary of Ordnance, Madras, and he was requested to report when the value of two pipes damaged, which the Committee of Survey held the vessel liable for, is recovered.—Communicated to Chief Engineer, Mysore, Department Public Works, and Deputy Accountant General.	13th do	
18	Ten printed copies of Captain Mackenzie's "Description of the Halebid Temple" were transmitted to the Under-Secretary of State for India in accordance with Home Department Resolution, dated 27th December 1870, No. 5708.	14th do	
19	Copy of Government of India, Home Department No. 2—96, requesting that the Ceylon Government may be furnished with certain school books, was forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for compliance and report to this Office.	Do do	
20	The Deputy Commissioner, Wardah, was requested to forward some cotton seed he had for this Government so as to admit of its arriving in Bangalore before June or July.	Do do	
21	Certain pages of the Army list, received from the Government of India, Military Department, were returned duly corrected.	17th do	
22	In reply, the despatch of 10 copies of the Annual Report on the Administration of this Province for 1872—73, was intimated to the Government of India, Agricultural Department.	Do do	
23	The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, was requested to furnish this Government with some *gutta percha* seedlings or seed for experimental culture in this Province.	Do do	
24	In reply, three additional printed copies of Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 4036—116, dated 30th January 1874, relating to the present condition of the forts in this Province, were forwarded to the Quarter Master General of the Army, Fort Saint George.	18th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
25	Copies of Chief Commissioner's Diary of Proceedings for February 1874, were forwarded to the Government of India in the Home, Financial and Foreign Departments.	18th March 1874.	
26	The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras was requested to inform the Chief Commissioner if a return of arms imported into these territories during 1873 could be furnished.	19th do	
27	In reply, an expression of the Chief Commissioner's opinion was submitted to the Government of India, Home Department, on the expediency or otherwise of legislating with the object of punishing that breach of contract which is committed by any one who having entered into a monogamous marriage, afterwards, upon any pretext, marries a second person during the existence of the first marriage.	20th do	
28	Copy of Government of India, Home Department communication regarding the statements shewing the results of the operation of the European Vagrancy Acts for half-year ending 30th June 1873, was forwarded to Judicial Commissioner, with a request that the discrepancies pointed out be explained.	21st do	
29	A communication from the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals, Mysore Division, enquiring if the Bowring Hospital could be made available for Medical Officers during their probationary course, was forwarded to the Surgeon Major to the Commission for report.	Do do	
30	Notification granting Captain F. G. Cumming, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, one month's privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it, was gazetted, and copies sent to Officers concerned.	Do do	
31	As solicited by the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, the purchase of a small supply of medicines at an estimated cost of Rs. 509—7—4, as the annual supply of stores from England would not be despatched till May next, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
32	Copies of papers on the subject of establishing quarantine in Cantonments in order to prevent the spread of epidemic disease, received from the Government of India, Home Department, were forwarded to Commissioners of Divisions, Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals, and President, Cantonment Municipal Commission.	24th do	
33	For reason stated by the Military Assistant, the sale of the stallion "Kohinoor" for Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	27th do	
34	Colonel Boddam was requested to state how 825 lbs. of sorgho, cultivated in the Lal Bagh, had best be disposed of.	28th do	
35	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner was gratified to hear of the success of the arrangements for preserving quiet during the Holi and Moharam festivals.	Do do	
36	In reply, the Government of India in the Home Department were informed that a reply to the reference regarding the alteration of the law to prevent persons practising polygamy had been despatched on the 20th instant.	Do do	*Vide* this statement No. 27
37	In reply, certain information was submitted to the Government of India, Home Department, in connection with the proposed building grant towards the erection of a house for the Wesleyan Mission Girls' School at Siddikatte and the additional grant-in-aid proposed for the Cantonment Orphanage, Bangalore.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. for Feb. 1874, Part II., "Educl." No. 3.
38	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Wardah, was requested to forward certain cotton seed intended for this Administration by rail to the	Do do	*Vide* this statement No. 20.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	address of Colonel Boddam.—Communicated to Colonel Boddam with a request that he would distribute the seed on arrival.		
39	Copies of Memo by the Army Sanitary Commissioner on the eighth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, 1872, were forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals and Superintendent of Coorg.	28th March 1874.	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, April 1874.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

EDUCATIONAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Copy of a Government of India Resolution, sanctioning new items of expenditure entered provisionally in the Mysore Educational Estimates for 1874—75, was forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction.	13th March 1874.	
2	An application from the Honorary Secretary, Bishop Cotton School, for aid, was forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for early report.	Do do	
3	In reply, a report was submitted to the Government of India, Home Department, on the success of the scheme for the employment of pupil teachers.	19th do	
4	Copy of Government of India Resolution, shewing the result of Mr. Lawrence's enquiries as regards the existing provision of schools supported by the State for the education of European and Eurasian children, and requesting to report specifically on certain points, was forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for early report.	Do do	
5	In reply, the Officiating Director of Public Instruction was informed that, if three months sick leave, applied for by Mr. Rao Sahib Narayen Jaganath Vaidya, Officiating Inspector of Schools in this Province, I Circle, at present on privilege leave, was granted, it would take effect from the date of his departure on privilege leave, and it was therefore suggested that he should join at the expriation of his present leave and then if necessary take sick leave.	20th do	
6	The sanction of the Government of India, Home Department, was solicited to Mr. Rice's appointment permanently, to the post of Director of Public Instruction in this Province.	30th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, April 1874.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

MILITARY.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	In reply, the Military Assistant was informed that he could permanently fill up the vacancies caused by the removal of Mr. Mahomed Husen Binturi from the Siledars.	7th March 1874.	
2	In reply, the Military Assistant was authorized to indent on the Madras Government for 600 smooth bore percussion muskets for the use of a battalion of Barr.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	9th do	
3	Notification permitting Captain Arathoon of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers to resign his Commission was gazetted, and copy sent to the Commandant.	20th do	
4	As solicited by the Military Assistant, sanction was conveyed to the services of certain officers and men of the Barr Regiment quartered in Bangalore, who had been transferred to the pension list, being retained as a temporary measure until he could submit a roll of promotions to fill their places.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
5	The sanction of the Madras Government was solicited to the services of Captain Morant being placed at the Chief Commissioner's disposal, that officer having been appointed, by the Government of India, to the post of Adjutant and Drill Instructor to Mysore Local Force.	23rd do	
6	In reply, the Military Assistant was informed that, in anticipation of Captain C. M. A. Morant being gazetted by the Government of India, and if no objection thereto is raised by the Madras Military Authorities, he may be permitted to take up the appointment of Adjutant and Drill Instructor of the Local Force from the 21st instant.	Do do	*Vide* this statement entry No. 5.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, April 1874.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.